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THE LOUISIANA TROUBLES.

HISTORY OF THE ATTEMPT TO COMPROMISE.

THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR ITS FAILURE ON THE EXTREME MEN OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY, SOUTH AND NORTH—THE M'ENERY CLIQUE APPEAL TO THE NEW-ORLEANS MOB IN INFLAMMATORY ADDRESSES—THE CONSERVATIVE LEGISLATORS INTIMIDATED—INDICATIONS OF RECOVERY FROM THEIR PANIC.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The story of negotiating for a settlement of the political difficulties in Louisiana, growing out of the election of 1872, can now be told as the history of an affair that is past. The hope of compromise is not wholly abandoned, but one chapter has been completed, and further efforts will have a new starting point. The responsibility for the failure thus far lies with the extreme men of the Democratic Party in Louisiana—the "last ditchers," as they are known in that State—and the Democrats of the North who seek to tear open the wounds of Louisiana as a spectacle to the country. They hope to gain partisan advantages from a continuance of turmoils and misfortunes in that State, and care nothing for the sufferings of a people for whom they profess especial tenderness and regard. Shortly after the Congressional committee reached New-Orleans the McEnery people repeated the proposition which they had made to the Foster subcommittee, to submit the contest of 1872 to the members of the committee for arbitration and adjustment. The committee did not consider that it had any power or right to arbitrate that contest. The Conservative caucus then made a new proposition, which was to submit the returns in the cases of all the contestants for seats in the Legislature, either to all the members of the committee or to Mr. Wheeler, of New-York, to decide who were elected. This plan also thrust upon the members of the committee a responsibility which they were not willing to assume. They did not wish by their own action to set up a Legislature in the State. The caucus invited from Mr. Wheeler a proposition for compromise, and by an understanding among all the members of the committee, he undertook the negotiations, and was to proceed till such a stage was reached that he desired the advice of his colleagues of the committee. The members of the committee in this matter acted as citizens, and in no way officially. The Conservative caucus, as it is called, is composed of the Conservative members returned by the Returning Board and the Conservative contestants of seats in the House. In response to the invitation Mr. Wheeler made the following proposition:

Whereas, It is desirable to adjust the difficulties growing out of the general election in this State in 1872, the action of the Returning Board, in declaring and promulgating the results of the general election in the month of November last, and the organization of the House of Representative on the 4th day of January last, such adjustment being deemed necessary to the re-establishment of peace and order in the State; now, therefore,

The undersigned members of the Conservative Party, and claiming to have been elected members of the House of Representatives, and that their certificates of election have been illegally withheld by the Returning Board, hereby severally agree to submit their claims to seats in the House of Representatives to the award and arbitrament of George F. Hoar, William A. Wheeler, William P. Frye, and Samuel S. Marshall, members of the Congressional committee now in New-Orleans, who are hereby authorized to examine and determine the same upon the equities of the several cases, and when such award shall be made, we hereby severally agree to abide by the same, and such of us as may become members of the House of Representatives under this arrangement hereby severally agree to sustain by our influence and votes the joint resolution hereinafter set forth; and the undersigned, claiming to have been elected Senators from the Eighth and Twenty-second Districts, hereby agree to submit their claims to the foregoing award and arbitrament, and in all respects to abide the results of the same; and the undersigned, holding certificates of election from the Returning Board, hereby severally agree that upon the coming in of the award of the foregoing arbitrators, they will, when the same shall have been ratified by report of the Committee on Elections and Qualifications of the body in session at the State-house, claiming to be the House of Representatives, attend the sittings of said House for the purpose of adopting said report, and if said report shall be adopted, and the members embraced in the foregoing report shall be seated, then the undersigned severally agree that immediately upon the adoption of said report they will vote for the following resolution:

Whereas, Doubts have existed and still exist as to the legal results of the election in this State in the month of November, 1872; and

Whereas, It is alleged, and by a large portion of the State believed, that the result of the election for members of the House of Representatives and for Treasurer, in the month of November last, was illegally determined and promulgated by the Returning Board; and

Whereas, These doubts, allegations, and belief have tended greatly to disturb the public mind and unsettle confidence and injuriously to affect the material interests of the State; and

Whereas, It is deemed necessary to the welfare of the State that an adjustment of the foregoing difficulties should be effected; therefore, be it hereby

Resolved, by the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, That said Assembly, without approving the same, will not disturb the present State Government, claiming to have been elected in 1872, known as the Kellogg Government, or to seek to impeach the Governor for any past official acts; and that henceforth it will accord to said Governor all necessary and legitimate support in maintaining the laws, and in advancing the peace and prosperity of the people of this State; and that the House of Representatives, as to its members as constituted under the award of George F. Hoar, William A. Wheeler, William P. Frye, and Samuel S. Marshall, shall remain without change, except by resignation or death of members, until a new general election.

This proposition was laid before the Conservatives on Wednesday, and on Friday night, after a session lasting eight hours, the Conservative caucus agreed to accede to its terms by a vote of 38 to 27. The resolution which the caucus agreed should be adopted differed from the resolution first drawn by Mr. Wheeler in the first few lines, which, in the caucus proposition, read as follows: "Without approving of the results of the election of 1872, we hereby agree to acquiesce in and abide by the results of the same." This modification was accepted by Mr. Wheeler. The solution of the difficulties that have vexed the country for so long seemed to be near at hand. It was understood by the Conservatives and by the Kellogg men that the award of the committee would give the Conservatives a majority in the House. This Kellogg was willing to acquiesce in. He felt, indeed, that his own hands would be strengthened by having such a Legislature as the award of the committee would establish. Speaker Hahn was heartily in favor of the compromise. The members of the Committee on Privileges and Qualifications were prepared to report in favor of seating the members who should be given seats under the award. The members of the Republican Legislature were known who would vote for this report. It was only necessary that the Conservative members returned by the Returning Board should go into the Legislature and unite with those Republicans in voting to seat the men who were adjudged by Mr. Wheeler and his colleagues to be entitled to seats to make the organization of the Legislature complete and valid. There was no agreement about the Speakership beyond an understanding which generally prevailed that both Wiltz and Hahn would retire and some new man should be elected. Thirty-eight of the Conservatives were pledged to vote for the joint resolution recognizing Kellogg as *de facto* the Governor of the State; and these votes, with the votes of the Republicans, would have adopted that resolution. The plan was acceptable to most of the business men of New-Orleans, many of whom called upon Mr. Wheeler, and in their conversation with him indorsed the agreement, and besought him not to leave the State till the difficulties had been in some way composed. The *Picayune* and *Times* in strong leading articles urged the acceptance of the proposition.

THE DEMOCRATIC IRRECONCILABLES.

It was on Friday night that the Conservative caucus accepted the terms, and on Tuesday or Wednesday of the next week, at the latest, the award could have been made, the report of the committee of the Legislature adopted, and the agreement consummated without delay or debate. At this juncture the New-Orleans *Bulletin*, the White League organ, on Saturday morning issued an extra containing the following call:

To the People of New-Orleans:

We call upon you to meet with us this evening, at 7:30 o'clock, on Canal street, at the Clay statue. We desire to hear from your own lips whether those men represent you truly whose action last night, in legislative caucus, we deem a betrayal of your rights and liberties, and an ignominious surrender of the cause, not only of Louisiana, but of American liberty. We desire to know from you, the people of Louisiana, whether you are willing to see the results of your heroic struggle for liberty, which has challenged the admiration of the world, bartered away for naught.

The signatures to this call were headed by McEnery. In the same copy of the *Bulletin* was an inflammatory editorial denouncing the action of the caucus. It said:

It appears that the matter is even worse than we imagined—that thirty-eight persons elected by the people to represent their interests and combat to the death the infamous usurpation set up by Grant, Williams, Morton, Durell & Co., have solemnly agreed to vote for a joint resolution recognizing the usurpation and acquiescing in the same the balance of Kellogg's term. They further have solemnly agreed to abstain from arraigning Kellogg for any of his actions in the past. In other words, they have consented to condone his crimes, however outrageous they may be and great as we know them to be, and to walk into the barricaded State-house, virtually handcuffed, to take seats in a house presided over by Michael Hahn. These are the plain, unvarnished facts. This is the shameful action of men in whom the people of Louisiana reposed faith, and in whose keeping she believed her fair fame and honor were safe. The thing, the odious thing, which the Radical caucus in Congress declined to do by an overwhelming vote—the recognition of Kellogg as Governor of Louisiana—is contemplated by a majority of the Conservative members of the House. The people will not submit to this action, but will repudiate it, and will hold the men who have done this thing accountable for their acts. It is gratifying to know that Gov. John McEnery, Speaker L. A. Wiltz, and Representative Edward Booth fought strenuously against the humiliating action, and pleaded with the members earnestly to recede from the position they had taken. In the name of the white people of Louisiana, in the name of the fair-minded people of the country who have nobly made the cause of Louisiana their own, in the name of all that we hold dear, we demand that the action shall be reconsidered, and Louisiana be saved from the deep damnation of this fatal act. * * * Citizens of New-Orleans, you were never in such imminent peril before; no, not even when you confronted the cannon and bayonets of Northern soldiers upon bloody battle-fields. There your lives were endangered; here reputation and honor are at stake, and an act is about to be consummated which, if sanctioned, will and ought to sink us where the plummet of a whole people's contempt can never reach us."

THE CAUCUS INTIMIDATED.

A meeting was held on Saturday night in accordance with the call, and 7,000 people were estimated to be in attendance. The speeches were of a fiery and violent character, and the meeting passed resolutions denouncing all compromises with the "Kellogg usurpation," and demanded that nothing be agreed to except the reinstatement of the Legislature as it stood before the interference of the military on the 4th of January. Incited by the articles in the *Bulletin*, and the speeches and resolutions of the meeting, the Conservative caucus met, and reconsidered its agreement. The Conservative majority thus showed that they, as well as the Kellogg officials, and the negroes were in terror and fear of violence from the mob. The caucus met again on Monday night; indeed it was in session nearly all day Monday. The Conservative proposition, which was then agreed upon, has been printed in THE TIMES in full. This proposition complied with the demands of the street meeting. It left out all recognition of the Kellogg Government and of the difficulties growing out of the election of 1872. Its first proposition was that that election should not be included in the adjustment. It also substituted for the joint resolution which had been previously agreed to, an agreement of the Conservative members to let Kellogg alone and not to disturb him for past political acts, so long as the President should sustain him. The difference between the two propositions was as wide as possible. The proposition first agreed to would settle all the political difficulties and effect the purpose expressed in the preamble. It bound the Conservatives to a recognition of Kellogg as *de facto* the Governor of the State for the rest of his term. Such an agreement was known to the committee to be acceptable to the great majority of the people of the State, who were willing to accept any fair terms which should give them peace and an opportunity to devote themselves to their business pursuits. The necessity of insisting upon the recognition of Kellogg for the rest of his term is more apparent when it is stated that the committee are convinced from the testimony, and many Conservatives admitted on the stand, that Kellogg actually received a majority of votes in the election of 1872.

SECRET DESIGN TO OVERTHROW THE GOVERNMENT.

The second proposition settled nothing except that the Conservatives should have the control of the House of Representatives. All the recognition which they proposed to give Kellogg was to send him a message that the House was organized and ready for business. In point of fact, it afterward leaked out, or rather was drawn out from one of the members of the caucus, that under the last proposition they expected to secure power, free from all restraints, so that they might take advantage of any complications in the future to seize the Senate and overturn the State Government. That such a scheme was possible, and was contemplated, was stated by one of the members of the caucus at a meeting of citizens, as justification for their agreement. The members of the committee had no wish to be parties to any conference which should leave any of the questions at issue open for further action or discussion. They promptly rejected the last proposition.

SIGNS OF A DISPOSITION TO THROW M'ENERY AND HIS CREW OVER.

On Tuesday night the caucus met again, and a motion was made to disperse, to meet at the call of Speaker Wiltz, with an agreement that meanwhile no member of the caucus should take any action whatever upon his own responsibility. The agreement was designed to keep any of the members from drifting into the Kellogg Legislature. The motion was not carried. A subsequent meeting of the caucus was held, and afterward the following dispatch, from a leading Conservative and other principal men in the negotiation, was received by Mr. Wheeler, dated Feb. 12:

"Is your proposition yet practicable if accepted by the Conservatives?"

To this Mr. Wheeler has not yet replied, but is waiting to consult with other leaders of the Republicans here.

HABEAS CORPUS SUSPENSION.

If the Conservatives do not now yield to fair terms, in which the results of the last election are assured them, the hands of those who are advocating the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus will be greatly strengthened. Some of the Conservatives are openly urging a new attempt to oust Kellogg, even though a conflict with the Federal troops were invoked.

THE NORTHERN DEMOCRATS ON THE COMPROMISE.

STRENUOUS OPPOSITION—TELEGRAMS FROM THE MANHATTAN CLUB, FROM CHICAGO, WASHINGTON, AND OTHER CITIES AGAINST IT—THEIR DREAD OF AN EXTRA SESSION AND ITS RESPONSIBILITIES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The efforts at compromise on Louisiana were very distasteful to the Northern Democrats. For two or three days a great number of dispatches were sent to Conservatives in New-Orleans from the Manhattan Club in New York, from Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, and nearly all the leading cities of the North, advising, in the strongest terms, against any compromise whatever. The Democrats in Congress are generally out spoken in their opposition to compromise. They will obstruct in every possible way any legislation in Congress which promises to giue place to that State. They seem to be willing that the people should endure, indefinitely, the ills of the last year, if any party advantage can be gained thereby. The people of Louisiana are beginning to understand that the professed sympathy of Northern Democrats has no deeper foundation. One of the results of the compromise efforts has been to divide the Democracy, as is clearly shown by the history of the negotiations. The "lost ditchers" are beginning to feel the opposition of the better class of their own party, and they have been placed clearly in the wrong by their overthrow of the agreement of the party caucus.

Marshal Packard has come to Washington in connection with the same business. What position he will take is not quite clear, though he seems within the last few days to become desirous of a compromise.

WISCONSIN RAILROAD LEGISLATION.

POINTS OF THE BILL WHICH WILL BE RECOMMENDED TO THE LEGISLATURE AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR THE POTTER LAW BY THE STATE RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 14.—The advance sheets of the Railroad Commissioners' report give all the points that will be embodied in the law which is to be substituted for the Potter law, which will be repealed. The Commissioners state that the only form of railway control likely to prove successful, under present conditions, is legislative, supplemented by direct supervision, the Legislature laying down a general rule of action, but leaving the application and enforcement of it to Commissioners. The new law will require:

First—The determination by the Commissioners of the actual cost value of each road, such value not to be greater than the actual cost, and to be subject to legislative revision.

Second—The annual determination of the gross and net earnings of each company, the reports of the company, the inspection of the books and affairs and other practicable methods.

Third—The division of roads into two classes; the first class including all roads paying a reasonable compensation on the valuation, and the second class including all other roads.

Fourth—Maximum rates of fare and freight for roads belonging to the first class, such maximum being subject to legislative revision.

Fifth—No restrictions of earnings in the second class roads, except to remedy unjust discriminations.

Sixth—Prohibitions of unjust discriminations and unreasonable rates.

Seventh—Close connections.

Eighth—A limited power of the Commissioners to require the repair of roads or rolling stock, and increased accommodations for passenger travel.

Ninth—Full and complete publicity of rates.

Tenth—Publicity to all contracts and agreements between the companies and to their business transactions generally.

Eleventh—Completeness of accounts and greater fullness and frequency of reports.

Twelfth—Adequate penalties for falsification or concealment of earnings and expenditures.

It is understood that the new law will allow the companies a profit of ten per cent. on a cash valuation of their property; when the earnings are more the rates must be reduced. The railroad lobby at Madison demand the repeal of the Potter law without the substitute, but the temper of the Legislature is decidedly against any such move. There is no doubt of the passage of a bill containing the important points noted above, and that it will receive the signature of the Governor, whose views it embodies. The only roads that will come under the first class, are the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul road and the Chicago and North-western.

BOLD ROBBERY IN SAN FRANCISCO.

A bold robbery was committed in the Dime Savings Bank of San Francisco on the evening of the 6th inst. It has been the custom of the bank to keep open on Saturday evenings until 9:30 o'clock, to accommodate laboring people. During the business hours of the bank a large amount of the deposits in currency and coin is placed in the show-windows as an inducement to careless men to deposit their money in a safe place. On the night mentioned, about 8 o'clock, as the clerks were busy at their books, some daring fellow walked deliberately up to the window and dashed a brick through one of the large panes. At the same instant he inserted his two hands through the convenient aperture, and before the crash of the window-pane had even attracted the attention of the persons inside, he had escaped with his fist full of greenbacks. When the consternation which the daring deed excited had somewhat subsided an examination was made, and it was discovered that the audacious thief had carried away over $1,000 in greenbacks.

ALBANY.

THE DEMOCRATIC ASSEMBLY DISSECTED.

POOR RECORD MADE BY THE MAJORITY—NOT A CAPABLE MAN AMONG THEM EXCEPT SPEAKER M'GUIRE—A TALK WITH "OLD SALT"—HE GIVES HIS VIEWS WITH CHARACTERISTIC ENERGY—THE ASPIRANTS FOR DEMOCRATIC LEADERSHIP SEVERALLY CONSIDERED—WHAT IS NEEDED FOR A GOOD LEADER—A CROWD WITHOUT A HEAD—SENATOR WOOD'S IDEAS OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY IN THE LEGISLATURE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 14.—The Democratic Legislature of 1875 has now been at work for upward of six weeks of the period comprised in a regular session, and it would not be unreasonable to expect that by this time affairs should be so shaped that some idea could be obtained as to the work which this body will accomplish. But any such expectation will be disappointed by a review of the present position of affairs among the Democratic majority, and if any conclusion is reached after such review it cannot well be other than that the session will result in once of the worst legislative failures that the State has witnessed up to this time. The number of bills introduced has been much less than for the same period last year. This, of course, is rather a good thing than otherwise, and would seem to show already the excellent effect of the prohibition of special legislation by the constitutional amendments; but unluckily for the Democratic majority the record will show that, either from dishonesty or ignorance, there have been numerous attempts to violate the amendments. Look over the Journal of the House, and it will be found that the first efforts to legislate to meet the constitutional requirements emanated from the Republican members; that all the blackmailing, or what are more generally and aptly known as "striking" measures, have been introduced by Democrats, and that the few constitutional measures introduced by the majority were purely imitations of Republican examples. The list of "striking" bills now in the House embraces, I understand, seven bills to "regulate" gas companies in New-York and Brooklyn; four to "regulate" New-York and Brooklyn ferry companies; two bills to prevent the sale of articles of inferior quality of gold or silver, known as "pinchbeck" or "bogus" jewelry, unless such articles are stamped and sold as "composition" goods; four bills to "regulate" the business of pawnbrokers and diamond brokers; and numerous other measures of similarly fearful and wonderful scope. The only things that look like laws at all, and that have emanated from a Democratic source, are a couple of Excise bills, a few railroad bills of no very great moment, a couple of bills to "reorganize" the local Government of the City of New-York, and three or four bills to amend the civil and criminal codes.

One of the grandest movements, perhaps, which this body contemplates, is the overturning, by various insidious means, of the present system of public education in this State, and there are some three or four plans of achieving this end now under discussion in certain quarters.

MR. ALVORD'S OPINIONS ON THE DRIFT OF LEGISLATION AND INDIVIDUAL LEGISLATORS.

I have had conversations this evening with some of the best known Republican members now in the city, the two best known being Senator Wood and ex-Lieut. Gov. Alvord. Gov. Alvord has had long experience on the floor of the House, and knows how to take the gauge of a political friend or adversary with equal accuracy and rapidity. When I asked him what he thought of the drift of legislation here this year, he replied, "Well, I can hardly see any drift to it, or have not seen any worth speaking of as yet. I know this much, though, that the other side is uneasy and alarmed, and has awakened to the fact that they have got to do some work or sink into the disgrace of being self-proved incompetents. I know that Speaker McGuire has made up his mind about it, and has gone right to work, and that he has put some of the few men he has got who can help him at work also. He is at work himself at this very time, drawing up an Excise law, a general law for the whole State. This question of properly regulating the sale of liquors has got to be handled justly before the people, so as to meet, as nearly as can be done at once, the views of the temperance as well as anti-temperance people. The Speaker recognizes this fact, and sees plainly that it will never do to attempt the passage of such a bill as that which was brought up here a few weeks ago by the State Liquor-dealers' Association and introduced by Waehner. That bill, you know, fixes a uniform license fee of $30 for the whole State, and compels the issuance of a license on the application of any person willing and able to pay the fee. Now I mean to say that in the City of New-York the practical effect of operating such a law would be like licensing murderers to open morgues at $30 a piece. The Speaker, you see, feels deeply the necessity of somebody's doing something; but there is no one that he can ask to do it, and so he goes in to do all he possibly can himself. He is the only man in the House on their side with any concentration of ideas or any practicability about him. But he can't do everything, and run the House as Speaker beside; and it will come to it in the end that we, the Republicans, shall have to do the entire shaping of the legislation required under the Constitution. They will try their "'prentice hands" on it and fail. You mark my words, that will be the end of it. In the past week they have been making frantic efforts to do something, and have developed quite a show of jealousy and ill-temper about the prominent part the minority has already played this session, and I don't know but that their jealousy has been mainly excited by the plain way in which the press generally has treated the subject. But jealousies and resentments won't help them much. They'll have to go to work, and if they can't do it we shall have to do it, and shall do it, that's all. At present they are making fearful flounderings in the effort to swim right side up. They have already got three bills in to provide for the creation and appointment of a State Board of Audit, as required by the constitutional amendments; but in that they only follow Prince's lead. I understand they have got Sherman of Oneida at work, also drawing up a lot of bills, and Willard Johnson, of Oswego, is doing something. This jealousy of theirs sprung up some time ago, or rather first showed itself when Prince, some three weeks ago, introduced at one time a batch of five bills under the new Constitution. That move of his astonished them, and they have never recovered from it since. Their inability to do anything effective proceeds, of course, mainly from their lack of men who know how to do it. They are none of them overstocked with brains, and they have too many aspiring gentlemen who can not begin to reach as high as they are looking. Then again, they are not only jealous of the Republicans as a whole, but ambitious men of theirs are jealous of each other individually. As there are so many of them who feel and know that they are of about equal ability, they can't have any leader, because a leader must be a man whose genius and power make him a natural leader. You can't elect a leader as you would a Speaker or a clerk. To be a successful or even a safe leader, a man must have that merit in himself which his colleagues will recognize as being of a superior order, and they may then concede, or he may, of his own strength, take the leadership; but you can't caucus for a leader nor elect one.

"OLD SALT'S" ESTIMATE OF THE SEVERAL DEMOCRATIC ASPIRANTS FOR THE LEADERSHIP.

Now take that young man Waehner. If he had some one to manage him he would make a leader, but his head runs off with him. He is too much affected by his own vanity. That disposes of whatever other fitness he may possess Then you take T. Cooper Campbell, also of New-York. He knows something; it is true, but he is too unsteady, lacks decision and commanding manner on the floor, and his querulous, complaining sort of voice does not fix the attention. Sherman seems to be nowhere, and is nowhere when it comes down to leading his party, although he is to be excused somewhat, for he died virtually about fifteen or twenty years ago. Hammond, of Ontario, has more brains than most of them; but his tongue won't work, and a man can't lead unless he can talk. Page is too lazy and slow; and though he has had experience, it counts for nothing. Your New-York man, Daly, is a good, civil sort of man, and means to do well; but he is too sophomoric, and is tinged a little too strongly with the Irish national patriotic style of oratory. We don't want that. We don't want a man to hammer out the facts, and hammer them down plain and hard—quick as lightning, it he is to be a leader. Mr. Kennaday, of Kings, is a quiet, genteel member, who will never set anything on fire, either through friction or blunder; but he has all he can do to take care of his Committee on General Laws, and would not last long leading a hot debate on the floor.

WILLARD JOHNSON.

But I'll tell you one man who could get over and around and under them all, if he had only the gift of gab, and that man's Willard Johnson. But in his case there are other reasons that would prevent him from taking any bold position in debate. He is too open to attract a regular raking fire himself, but he can put up more jobs, pull more wires, and get more men into line than any other three men on the floor.

THE ONLY WAY THE MAJORITY CAN DO ANYTHING—THE OPPOSING MINORITY.

So it is with the best of them. You see they have all got some drawback, and as a body they can do no legislation except what they do by physical force—by sheer weight of votes. In all else they do, they will merely reflect the edicts or opinions of those outside. So far as regards the possibility of their initiating anything, or carrying anything original through, they can't do it. If they think they can, let them try it. We have given them notice and opportunity before to-day, and we have got men we can count on. There's Jim Husted, Lincoln, Seward, Prince, Vedder, and Petty; leave all the rest out on our side, and any one of these would be a man of mark on the floor. There would be, of course, considerable difference in the selection from among them of the best; but where have the other side got a man that can hold the floor with any one of them?

DEMOCRATIC DIVISIONS ON THE COSTIGAN BILL.

To go on to another subject, though, which shows their weak condition among themselves, do you know I think there is going to be a fight on the Costigan bill? Everything that I see and hear looks like it, and I am satisfied that Sam Tilden's friends have got the cue that he does not like that bill; that he thinks it will help to upset the little good that remains of the reform upheaval in New-York; that he does not want it to pass. He would sooner see a whole new charter framed than any of this tinkering work, and I believe his friends understand his views. I have reason to believe that if the bill had been brought up, as was proposed and expected last Friday, that one of the Democratic leaders, whom I could name, was to have risen and moved to recommit the bill, and on that there would have been a fight. You know Moses Y. Tilden, William Tilden, Pelton, and Charlie Swan have all been on the floor considerable for a few days past, and it means that the Governor is at work. Of course, the Speaker has been to New-York, and only got back this morning from there. He has had a consultation with John Kelly, and the programme is to whip Tilden's friends into line. If that can't be done, the Tammany men mean to make an open fight, right on the floor of the House; and as the thing is fixed for Wednesday at present, you may see a good rough and tumble there, in which case, of course, we come in on the side of the Governor.

A TALK WITH SENATOR WOOD—HIS OPINION OF THE DEMOCRACY.

At the close of this conversation with the "Old Salt" Monarch at the Delavan, I called at Congress Hall, but the only Republican "at home" was Senator Wood. He had comparatively little to say on the subject, as he has but small opportunity to study the Democratic majority in the House. He expressed the belief, however, that the Democracy is about to try to put on a little show of good behavior, as was shown by the fact that the bill for the compensation of employes of the Senate and House has been materially modified, as reported in the Senate, from the shape it had when it came from the Assembly. This modification embraces the striking out of the clauses which allowed the Clerk and other officers to draw a salary per diem, for any period above 100 days, at the same rate as the compensation for the 100 days. The salary named for the 100 days, be it remembered, was already equal to the maximum under the law of 1872, leaving out the "extras" voted annually in the Supply bill. As the Constitution prohibits these "extras." it was proposed to work the same oracle by this clause for the compensation in excess of 100 days. The Senate amendments originated in Democratic quarters, and it is construed as an evidence of growing caution or alarm.

The Senator believes the Republican Senate will go into caucus on the Costigan bill when it comes before the Senate, and has no doubt of its ultimate defeat.

THE LATE CONGRESSMAN HOOPER.

HIS CONGRESSIONAL RECORD—CONTEMPLATED ACTION OF CONGRESS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Representative Samuel Hooper, of Boston, died at his residence in this city, at an early hour this morning, of pneumonia, after an illness of about a week. Mr. Hooper was elected to the Thirty-ninth Congres to fill a vacancy, and took his seat in December, 1861. He has been a member of Congress continuously since that time. For ten years he was a member of the Ways and Means Committee, and assisted in framing the tax and tariff legislation of the war. In the last Congress he was Chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee, and at the time of his death was head of the Coinage, Weights and Measures Committee.

At a meeting of the Massachusetts delegation to-day it was decided that, as Mr. Hooper's immediate family are in Europe, the funeral services shall take place on Tuesday in the hall of the House of Representatives. The remains will be placed in a vault to await the order of his family. E. Rockford Hoar was chosen to announce Mr. Hooper's death in the House, which he will do to-morrow. Judge Poland was selected to act as Chairman of the funeral Committee of Arrangements, and the remains are now in charge of Sergeant at Arms of the House and will be placed in a casket like that furnished for the remains of Charles Sumner.

HIS EARLY LIFE AND BUSINESS CAREER—THE RECORD HE MADE IN CONGRESS.

Of Hon. Samuel Hooper, whose death was recorded in THE TIMES of yesterday, our Boston correspondent writes as follows: "Mr. Hooper was a native of Marblehead, the famous old fishing town on Cape Ann, and was born in the year 1808. His father, John Hooper, was a man of considerable prominence among his towns-people, and for a long time was President of the Marblehead Bank. Young Hooper came to Boston when quite a young man, and after some years of training and experience in the business, was admitted as a partner in the firm of Bryant & Sturgis, large ship-owners and manufacturers. He subsequently entered the widely-known firm of William Appleton & Co., and devoted his energies to the importing of teas and other Oriental products, the ships belonging to the firm. After the death of Mr. Appleton the style of the firm was changed, and has been continued under the name of Samuel Hooper & Co., Franklin Gordon Dexter, Esq., a son-in-law of Mr. Appleton, being his only associate. In business Mr. Hooper was eminently successful. He was a shrewd financier, a good manager, and an upright, honest merchant, who was favorably known in all branches of commerce in Boston. He was enterprising without being reckless, and cautious without being afraid. He leaves a very large fortune, and has long enjoyed it. He was a public-spirited citizen, and was identified with every great movement which tended to advance the commercial interests of Boston during his active business career. He gave much attention to the subject of finance, and at one time, before he went to Congress, brought out a pamphlet on the question, which was considered a valuable contribution to its literature, and attracted considerable attention.

Mr. Hooper was elected to Congress in 1861 to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of his partner, Hon. William Appleton, and since then he has been re elected six times, and declined the honor of a seventh re-election last Fall, owing to declining health, when he was succeeded by Hon. Rufus S. Frost, of Chelsea, Republican. Mr. Hooper had previously served the State one term in the Senate and two terms in the House. In Congress he has made no record as a debater or agitator, his voice having seldom been heard in debate on the floor, but he has been an active and influential working member and prominent among the leaders of the Republican Party. During the trying times of the war of the rebellion he gave substantial support to the Government. In the committee-room he has also done important and valuable work. He held for several years an important position on the Ways and Means Committee, and was long Chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency. He was always firm for a substantial system of national finances, and his experience in money matters made him a warm friend and frequent adviser of Salmon P. Chase during his occupancy of the office of Secretary of the Treasury under Mr. Lincoln's Administration, who paid a sterling tribute to his ability as a financier. He was always a firm and consistent Republican.

Mr. Hooper married early in life a daughter of Mr. Sturgis, his first partner, and has had two daughters and one son. The latter, Sturgis Hooper, died in the service, while doing duty on the military staff of Gen. Banks, and it was his widow who married Charles Sumner and soon afterward separated from him. One of Mr. Hooper's daughters married Thornton K. Lothrop, Esq., son of Rev. Dr. S. K. Lothrop, and a leading member of the Suffolk Bar, and for some time President of the Eastern Railroad; and the other is unmarried. All of Mr. Hooper's immediate family, including his widow, are now abroad, but his brother, Dr. Hooper, was with him in Washington when he died. At the time of his death Mr. Hooper was a prominent Director in the Merchants' Bank, Boston, a position he had held for thirty-seven years, and he had been for more than twenty years a leading Director in the Eastern Railroad corporation. He held stock, and was identified also, with several great railroad enterprises of the West. He has contributed largely to the cause of education, among other acts establishing a scholarship at Harvard, soon after his only son's death, as a memorial. He himself did not enjoy the b enefits of a college education.

THE ICE-BOUND FLEET.

SUFFERING OF THE CREWS OF VESSELS OFF PROVINCETOWN, MASS.—DEATH OF ONE MAN.

BOSTON, Feb. 14.—The revenue cutter Gallatin arrived this morning from Provincetown, where she has been engaged for the past three days assisting a fleet of thirty or more ice-bound vessels. The Gallatin brought up four men who were rescued from the schooner John Brommel, from Florida, for the Boston Navy Yard, loaded with lumber, and which was caught in the ice and stranded. The men were badly frozen, and amputation of their feet and hands will probably be necessary in two cases. They were sent to the Marine Hospital for treatment. A fifth man of the crew, Charles Franks, died on reaching the shore; he was frozen in the rigging and could be gotten down only with the greatest difficulty. The cutter, after coaling, returned this evening to Provincetown.

Unless the weather moderates serious results are anticipated, as many of the ice-bound vessels are out of provisions and their crews unable to proceed or gain the shore. The men of the life-saving station No. 5, are doing all in their power to succor them, and the cutter returns with needed supplies.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The Lutheran Church at Clear Spring, Washington County, Md., was burned yesterday evening. The organ and most of the furniture were saved. The loss is about $5,000. There was no insurance.

The extensive lamp-black works of Charles Eneu Johnson & Co., on Penrose Ferry road, near Philadelphia, were totally destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The loss is fully covered by insurance.

The steamer Frank P. Gracey was burned in her ice harbor at Dutch Bend near Evansville, Ind., yesterday morning, and is a total loss. The fire originated in the chamber-maid's room, where the watchman was cooking his breakfast. The steamer was owned by Capt. Wiley Simms, of Nashville; G. J. Grammer, and John Goff, of Evansville, and was valued at $16,000. She was insured for $12,000, as follows: Underwriters', of New-York; American Central, of St. Louis · St. Joseph, Mo., and Hartford, Conn., $2,500 each; and the Globe, of Chicago, $2,000.

RESUMPTION OF WORK.

READING, Penn., Feb. 14.—The *Times and Dispatch* to-morrow will announce a partial resumption of work in the machine shops of the Reading Railroad Company, to take place on Tuesday. Half of the force of employes will be put to work. This will necessitate a resumption of work in the blacksmith shop, brass foundry, boiler-shop, &c.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

FRANCE.

THE CABINET AND THE CONSTITUTIONAL BILLS—GEN. DE WIMPFFEN'S LIBEL SUIT AGAINST CASSAGNAC.

PARIS, Feb. 14.—It is believed that no new Cabinet will be formed until a final decision is reached in the Assembly on the Constitutional bills.

In the trial of the Wimpffen libel case yesterday the General addressed the court, repudiating in strong terms the imputations on his character as an officer and a gentleman. M. De Cassagnac, the defendant, replied by repeating the statements he made in *Le Pays*. He accused Gen. Wimpffen of vanity and incompetency, and declared he was guilty of treachery, having broken his oath of allegiance to the Empress.

DEATH OF A PARIS BANKER.

PARIS, Feb. 14.—M. Fould, the banker, died yesterday.

GREAT BRITAIN.

ELECTION OF A CONSERVATIVE CANDIDATE FOR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS FROM CHATHAM.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—Mr. Gorst, the Conservative candidate, has been returned to Parliament from Chatham by 215 majority.

SPAIN.

THE KING IN MADRID — DIPLOMATIC AND MINISTERIAL CHANGES.

MADRID, Feb. 14.—King Alfonso has arrived in the city.

The Marquis De Molins, Minister of the Marine, has been appointed Ambassador to France. Señor Canovas del Castillo takes charge of the Marine Department *ad interim*.

BAZAINE AT SANTANDER—THE POLICE PROTECT HIM FROM VIOLENCE—CARLIST OPERATIONS.

SANTANDER, Feb. 14.—Ex-Marshal Bazaine left here last night for Madrid. The Police were obliged to occupy the railway station on his departure to protect him from violence and insult.

It is rumored that the Alfonsist forces have fallen back to Oteiza, Larraga, and Tafalla, and the Carlists in Biscay and Guipuzcoa have been reinforced. A sudden attack on Bilboa is threatened.

CARLIST REPORTS OF THE SITUATION IN THE NORTH.

PARIS, Feb. 14.—A telegram from Carlist sources says Gen. Moriones is separated from the Army of the North, and is now blockaded in Pampeluna, which place is in a worse condition than it was before it received relief.

THE INTERNATIONAL CODE.

PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF'S REPLY TO THE ENGLISH REFUSAL TO JOIN IN THE CONFERENCE.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—Prince Gortschakoff has replied to England's refusal to participate in the International Code Conference at St. Petersburg.

He says the way will always be open to England to give in her adhesion to the resolutions which may be adopted by the conference, whether she joins it or not. The moderate tone of the reply is attributed to the mediation of the German Ambassador at St. Petersburg.

GREAT BRITAIN.

ARCHBISHOP CULLEN AND THE PROTESTANT REVIVALISTS.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—Archbishop Cullen, in a pastoral address, condemns the mission of the revival preachers, Moody and Sankey. He says these men seek to do away with good works and the necessity of baptism, promising salvation by foolish sensationalism, without requiring repentance.

STEAMER ARRIVAL.

ANTWERP, Feb. 14.—The Eagle Line steamer Nederland, from Philadelphia Jan. 30, arrived yesterday.

DISASTER TO A STEAMER.

THE LEIPSIG ASHORE IN A FOG—THE PASSENGERS AND MAILS LANDED.

PLYMOUTH, Feb. 14.—The steam-ship Leipsig, from Bremen and Southampton, for Baltimore, ran aground to-day off Start Point, in a dense fog. Her passengers and mails have been landed. It is thought she will get afloat to-morrow.

LABOR TROUBLES IN MASSACHUSETTS.

PROBABILITY OF A SERIES OF STRIKES COMMENCING IN THE MANUFACTURING TOWNS—A STRIKE BEGUN IN TAUNTON, ONE THREATENING IN LOWELL, AND ANOTHER IMPENDING IN FALL RIVER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 14.—The restless agitators and working men's leaders have carried their points, and have begun movements which may possibly result in a series of strikes in the larger manufacturing places of New-England before Spring. At Fall River the strikers have resolved to stand out until they get their demands, and their leaders have exerted their influence to such an extent that an extended strike has already begun in Taunton, and some trouble is anticipated in Lowell. At a large meeting at Fall River last night, the weavers resolved that if twenty-seven cents per cut is not forthcoming within a week, work must cease in all the mills. In Taunton the strike began, as has already been stated, on Friday. The Superintendent of the Eagle Mills states that his operatives left the mill unceremoniously, making no statement whatever as to what they wanted. The Treasurer declares that he shall follow the lead set by the Fall River mills, and hold out indefinitely. He states that they have been paying twenty-four cents per cut. Meetings are being held in all the large mill cities, and contributions are being taken up from operatives at work for the support of those out on strike. At present nothing will be done, it is declared, by the mill-owners, and they assert their ability to hold out until early Spring, if necessary. It is confidently believed that so soon as the funds begin to run low, strikes will end. Meanwhile there is much suffering among the operatives out, and much dissension in their councils.

DEATH RESULTING FROM AN ACCIDENT.

BOSTON, Feb. 14.—Brevet Major Gen. George N. Macy died at his residence in this city Saturday night under peculiarly sad circumstances. He accidentally fell on Friday afternoon, and a small pistol in his breast-pocket was discharged, inflicting a wound which resulted in his death. He was conscious, and was deeply mortified at the manner in which he must die. He served through the war and was several times wounded, and lost an arm at the Wilderness. Since the war he has been Secretary of the Suffolk Bank.

SEVERE COLD IN NEW-ENGLAND.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 14.—Reports from many points in Maine and New-Hampshire give the mercury as ranging from 20° to 25° below zero. This was generally the coldest day of the season. Many of the harbors along the coast are closed by ice.

THE SOUTHERN QUESTION.

SENATOR CONKLING'S SPEECH—THE NATION AND LOUISIANA.

ADDRESS DELIVERED IN THE SENATE ON THE 28TH AND 29TH OF JANUARY—THE EVENTS OF THE 4TH IN NEW-ORLEANS—THEIR MEANING AND INTENDED CONSEQUENCES—THE CULMINATION OF A DEMOCRATIC PLOT TO SEIZE BY VIOLENCE THE STATE GOVERNMENT—THE CALL FOR MILITARY INTERFERENCE MADE BY BOTH DEMOCRATS AND REPUBLICANS—PRESIDENT GRANT IGNORANT OF THE OCCURRENCES TILL THEY WERE OVER—DEMOCRATIC RECORD ON THE USE OF THE MILITARY FOR POLITICAL PURPOSES—GEN. SHERIDAN VINDICATED—THE REPUBLICAN PARTY AND THE SOUTH.

From the Congressional Record.

The Senate having under consideration the following resolution, submitted on the 8th of January—

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire what legislation by Congress is necessary to secure to the people of the State of Louisiana their rights of self-government under the Constitution, and to report with the least possible delay by bill or otherwise—

Mr. Conkling said:

Mr. PRESIDENT: My own judgment of the fitness of things, and of the value of time in this brief and fast-ebbing session, would not lead me into this so-called debate. Certainly no value placed by myself on any opinion of my own would move me to consume an hour now, with nothing before the Senate which discussion can affect. But when days and weeks have been devoted to serious and exciting topics, when many Senators have expressed their views at large—sometimes with reiteration, and no sign of abatement can be seen, a time comes when silence may not have even the merit of stanching the flow of words. Like a piece on the stage, to borrow a favorite figure of the Senator from Ohio, [Mr. Thurman,] the drama which entertains the Senate now must have its run; and the appearance of a tiresome actor may abridge the period which must elapse before the managers will try the public taste with something else.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN OF 1876 FORMALLY OPENED BY THE DEMOCRATS IN THIS DEBATE.

The Presidential campaign of 1876 has been formally opened. It has been opened in the Senate, and legislation waits. It has been opened with somewhat of dramatic effect, and much of sensational awfulness. The Senator from Ohio, the leader of the opposition, came in from the holiday vacation armed with a resolution of inquiry leveled at the President of the United States. Its terms were such as to imply that the Chief Magistrate had done something to forfeit the ancient usage of decorum which our fathers and their children were wont to observe when putting questions to the head of the Executive Department. Assuming that the bruskness of the resolve was inadvertent, I suggest that it be changed to the customary form. The demeanor which this suggestion met, like a signal-gun, told us in an instant that we were to be charged all along the line. It was not in order to consider the resolution except by unanimous consent; but no Senator objected. Every supporter of the Administration was ready to vote for it on the spot. But immediate action, and immediate response to the inquiry, were not the end aimed at. Sensation and prejudgment were sought, and so denunciation began, and days were worn out with accusations and assertions which time has already disproved. This was not the work of those who support the Administration. They waged no debate. They did expostulate against prejudgment. The Senator from Ohio exclaimed yesterday that no one, while his resolution was pending, justified the acts at New-Orleans. No; the majority waited for the facts while the Senator and his associates wasted days in assertion. When, from Tuesday morning till Friday evening, the Senate had been thus detained, the mover of the resolution proposed to postpone it until the succeeding Monday, that hindering declamation might still go on; and then it was that we on this side insisted that the resolution should be passed. Such procrastination, in a political manœuvre, would have been maladroit in us. It was harmless to our friends on the other side, because they have a press so facile, so convenient, so subserviently loyal to its party. Wherever newspapers raise hue and cry for the Democracy it has been published that the Republican majority of the Senate resisted the resolution, and strove to defer and stifle the inquiry. It has been said that, fearing the truth, we defeated the resolution altogether—ardent admirers of the Senator do not yet believe that it has ever been adopted. Let me show you an example of the falsehoods which nourish the faith of those who assail and accuse Congress and all its works. Here in the *Daily Tribune*, of Mobile, of Jan. 7, 1875, is an editorial entitled "A Blushing Shame." It thus descants:

"Mr. Thurman deserves the thanks of the entire South for his manly conduct in pressing his resolution upon the Senate. He did all he could. His resolution was just and timely, but these qualities were the very ones that secured its defeat. The Radicals will not permit inquiry which will develop their infamous plots and outrages. They prefer darkness, and darkness they intend to have, at the expense of every principle of honor and justice."

PREJUDGING THE CASE AND CONDEMNING THE PRESIDENT IN ADVANCE.

One of those who took part in prejudging the case, and condemning the President in advance, was the Senator from Delaware, [Mr. Bayard.] Giving us much of weighty monition, he did not forget the amendment to make the resolution conform to the custom in such cases. He said:

"Mr. President, in my judgment the amendment proposed by the honorable Senator from New-York to this resolution is quite out of place and unnecessary."

Proceeding, he alluded to the fact that his name had been mentioned among those connected with resolutions, which, asking questions of the President, had contained the words, "if in his judgment not incompatible with the public interest." Repudiating the reference thus made to him, the Senator proceeded to mention the supposed occasion, and thus accounted for the use there of the usual words. He said, speaking of his resolution:

"I was glad to have it accepted in any form, even with the entirely superfluous, and as I thought then improper, addition which was put upon it. I made no objection to it. In that way alone the resolution, as amended by the Senator from New-York, came before the Senate."

"Entirely superfluous and as, I thought then improper, addition"—that is very explicit, but the Senator was in error I think. It was the quaint confession of another public teacher that his foresight had never been so good as his hindsight.

The foresight of the Senator on the 1st of March, 1873, could not have been as he now remembers it.

Here is the record of that day. I read:

"Mr. Bayard offered the following resolution:

'*Resolved*, That the President be, and hereby is, requested to inform the Senate whether any commissioned officer of the United States Army—"

And so on—the remainder of the resolution need not be read.

"There being no objection the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. Conkling—I suggest to the Senator from Delaware that the resolution ought at least to conform to the usual form; and therefore I move to insert the words, 'if in his judgment not incompatible with the public interests.'

Mr. Bayard—Certainly.

Mr. Thurman—I should like to know what public interest this information can possibly be incompatible with.

Mr. Conkling—I do not suppose it would be incompatible with any public interest; but we have adopted that form in all cases, because we cannot judge whether it might or might not be.

Mr. Bayard—Certainly; I agree with the Senator.—*Congressional Globe, part 3, third session, Forty-second Congress*, 1872-73, *page* 2,082."

It would seem, then, that with attention called clearly to the point, the Senator fully agreed with me less than two years ago. Times change, however, and men change with them.

Returning now to the present occasion, we were not permitted to send the resolution to the President until after it had become notorious that a communication from him would anticipate our action if our inquiry was longer held back. An answer came promptly—a patriotic, frank, and able message which lies on the table, but denunciation still goes on, under guise of a resolution offered by the Senator from Missouri, [Mr. Schurz,] which plainly declares on its face that its mover and those acting with him have no legislation to suggest touching Louisiana, but require the advice and instruction of one of the committees of the Senate to tell them what to do.

I say denunciation goes on. The honorable Senator from Ohio yesterday for four hours engaged the attention of the Senate. What was his speech? I mean no discourtesy when I say it was a carping criticism. A criticism of whom and of what? A criticism on law-breakers, on men moving about as walking monuments of the mercy and magnanimity of the American people, and ever blustering about their rights, and by deeds of violence keeping the South in unceasing turmoil? A criticism of acts which have tarnished the escutcheon of the nation, and affrighted humanity? No; even the bloody revolt of the 14th of last September, when more than fifty men were shot down in New-Orleans, received no word of reprehension. A criticism of the constituted authorities of the country, legislative, executive, and judicial. The honorable Senator began by reading an extract from a speech of his own made in 1871, in which he branded the acts of the national Congress. He continued by denouncing the acts of the President of the United States, of the State Executive, and of the Judiciary of the State and of the nation.

ATTITUDE OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY TOWARD THE SOUTH AND THE RECONSTRUCTION MEASURES.

The Senator from Ohio is he above others to whom the nation looks to know and to state, if not to originate, the policy of his party—to set forth what his party means to do, and what should be done? We heard him through a carefully elaborated speech. Did the Senate learn anything of the policy of the Democratic Party? Did we hear of any practical measure of legislation in respect of the Southern question? Did the Senator from Ohio tell us what to do with the imbroglio in Louisiana? No, Sir. There is a wide difference between a critic and an architect. It is easier to pull down than to build up. And the speech of the Senator confirms the belief that the policy of the Democratic Party upon this question, as upon the financial problem, and upon every great question, consists only in denouncing whatever is done by those charged with public affairs. The statesmanship and the policy of that party seem only to rise to the height of abusing its adversaries.

One passage, apparently a passage less studied than some others, in the speech of the honorable Senator was pregnant with disclosure. He said in effect, I do not quote his words, "If such be the condition of the South it is time that the party which through the war and since the war has guided affairs should give way and let another party come in." Ah, Mr. President, there is the key to the political secrets of the managers of the South and of the North ever since fighting ceased. There is the clew which unravels the web; there is the gospel of party as whispered and muttered from the beginning of the effort to reconstruct the South. Make reconstruction a miscarriage, refuse to aid it in good faith, thwart it, baffle it, make the most of it, keep up unending agitation, disturb, foment, revolutionize, and the time will come when the country, wearied and worn with commotion, will accept anything for a change.

The honorable Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. Scott] knows better than I do how true this is. Witness after witness before the committee of which he was Chairman explained it in detail. When fighting ceased, every man in the South could vote. The right of self-government and the ballot were as free and universal in every Southern State as the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. No man was denied the right to vote, not even Jefferson Davis. Did they exercise it in good faith? No, Sir. On the contrary social ostracism was brought to bear to deter men from accepting public office, and from aiding to raise again the fabric of government. The party, managed by those who had received the nation's forgiveness, refused to set candidates in the field in some instances; refused to vote for or against measures submitted to them; refused by every negative method to accept and help on the efforts of Congress to rebuild and rehabilitate the South; refused at all times cordial compliance with the new amendments of the Constitution and laws made to effectuate them; and now we are taunted by their leader on this floor with the partial success of their sulky and sinister designs. The plan was to abandon the beginnings of reconstruction of the Southern State Governments to incompetent and unfit hands—the hope was that if the ignorant, the mercenary, and the unpopular, were left to act in local affairs under the new order of things, and paraded as the apostles of reconstruction and the representatives of the national legislation, the whole system would become odious, and would fail.

Such were the auspices under which reconstruction was launched, and the real obstacle it has encountered has been the deep-seated obstinacy of those who have sacrificed their own true interest, and the peace and prosperity of their States, to unquenched resentment and prejudice. Hatred of suffrage and equal rights for black men, has ruled the hour; had those who received the clemency of the nation accepted it in good faith, this Chamber would not resound to-day with the discussion which now proceeds.

THE ELECTION IN LOUISIANA IN 1872—ITS FRAUDS AND WHO WERE RESPONSIBLE FOR THEM.

The honorable Senator from Ohio has exhumed the election of 1872 and made that a back-ground against which to set off the occurrence of three weeks ago in New-Orleans. What have the two events to do with each other? Who planned the election in Louisiana of 1872? Who turned it into a disgraceful tangle of fraud and force? Warmoth. Who was Warmoth? The leader of the opposition to the National Administration—the charioteer of the grand combination troupe of Liberals and Democrats who attempted to carry Louisiana and enough other States to make Mr. Greeley President. And now the Republican Party is belabored with what Warmoth and his desperate accomplices did.

The election of 1872 in Louisiana was an organized fraud. Hear what was said of it by the committee of this body:

"The testimony shows that leading and sagacious politicians of the State, who were acting with Warmoth, entertained the opinion before the election that Warmoth's control of the election machinery was equivalent to twenty thousand votes; and we are satisfied by the testimony that this opinion was well founded. We believe that had registration been accessible to all, and polling places been properly established, the result of the election would have been entirely different. And although we cannot approve of such a canvass as that made by the Lynch Board, who seem to have acted upon the principle of 'fighting the devil with fire,' and circumventing fraud by fraud, and cannot say that Kellogg's Government was elected, nevertheless we believe that Kellogg's Government was defeated, and the popular voice reversed, by the fraudulent manipulation of the election.

If the Senate should be inclined to go behind the official returns of the election, then the McEnery Government and Legislature must be recognized as the lawful Government of the State, and McMillen, if regularly elected by that Legislature should be seated in the Senate in place of Kellogg. *But your committee believe that this would be recognizing a government based upon fraud, in defiance of the wishes and intention of the voters of that State.*"

Yes, Sir, your committee believe that recognizing McEnery "would be recognizing a Government based upon fraud, in defiance of the wishes and intentions of the voters of that State." And yet the honorable Senator from Ohio comes now to complain that McEnery was not installed under color of this detestable fraud, and was not recognized by the President. The result of that election was contested. It was suffocated by fraud, and the result beclouded in doubt. In every forum in which the result has been searched for, the decision has been against McEnery. The Constitution of Louisiana provided modes in which the title of those claiming offices under the election could be tested. Some of these modes were applied. The question of Kellogg's election was repeatedly presented to the State courts of Louisiana. The decision in every instance was against McEnery. The question was presented to the House of Representatives of the United States, and the House decided against McEnery. The question was presented to the Senate of the United States, and the committee of the Senate, with only one dissent, decided against McEnery. The question was presented to the President of the United States; he decided it against McEnery; but he sent a Message to Congress saying in effect, "I have made the best disposition I could of this vexed question; I invite you to reverse my judgment if you find the truth will warrant it;" and Congress by non-action and acquiescence affirmed the judgment of the President. Despite all these adjudications, defiance, revolution, broil festering to rebellion, open refusal to submit to authority and law, goes on in Louisiana; and the Senator from Ohio comes with a special plea, and going back to the old jungle of the election of 1872, he galvanizes an effete question, and seeks to cloak or extenuate the unbridled lawlessness which has never desisted, and never been awed except by power.

JUDGE DURELL'S ORDER—WHY IT WAS SUPPORTED.

The Senator made the customary onslaught on Judge Durell, a Judge appointed, not by President Grant, but by President Lincoln. This Judge made an order, the Senator says bad for a variety of reasons, one of which was that "it had no seal," as if the President in Washington knew whether the order had a seal or not. Before any such order was made, the President, through the proper law officer, had telegraphed to the Marshal that the decrees of the Federal courts must be obeyed; and, says the astute if not charitable Senator, how came the President through the Department of Justice to send a telegram to Louisiana that the decrees of courts must be obeyed, before this order had been issued, and therefore, before it had been resisted? The Chief Magistrate of the United States has often answered the question. He answers it on the first page of his recent message which the Senator from Ohio must have studied, because he complains that he could not find in it everything he wanted. The President says:

"To enable the court to inquire as to the truth of these allegations—

Referring to the suit then pending before Judge Durell—

a temporary restraining order was issued against the defendants, which was at once wholly disregarded and treated with contempt by those to whom it was directed."

The occurrence here stated, had preceded the telegram to which the Senator calls attention. Again, the President says that the orders to which reference has been made have been held to be illegal, but

"while they are so held and considered, it is not to be forgotten that the mandates of his court had been contemptuously defied, and they were made while wild scenes of anarchy were sweeping away all restraint of law and order.

* * * * * * *

Whatever may be said or thought of those matters, it was only made known to me that process of the United States Court was resisted."

There is the answer to the question, so unwarrantably suggestive as it was of something wrong and hidden on the part of the President. There is a plain and adequate answer. The President, on notice of resistance of judicial process, telegraphed that the decrees of courts must be respected and obeyed. What else could he say; what else could be said in the presence of the facts by any Chief Magistrate who reverenced his oath of office?

UNDER WHAT ORDERS GEN. SHERIDAN WENT TO NEW-ORLEANS.

Mr. President, this debate revolves upon one pivot, an occurrence on the 4th of January in a room in a distant city. In a room in a hotel in the City of New-Orleans—which hotel is leased this year to the Governor, the Lieutenant Governor, and the Speaker for public use—a transaction took place which has ostensibly incited all the speeches to which we have lately listened. Speaking of it, I say first, that no responsibility for the affair in New-Orleans on Jan. 4, touches the President of the United States. No blame for what was done or said can be laid at his door. The first information he received was simultaneous with that of other citizens. The newspapers of the following day were his first informants. He had no expectation or apprehension in advance. If there were those in Washington, or nearer Washington than the limits of Louisiana, who had notice that revolution was to be attempted on the 4th of January, the President of the United States was not one of them. He therefore had made no provision for such a contingency, and no preparation for the tidings of the event. Nearly a fortnight previously, and on the 24th of December, the President had requested Gen. Sheridan to make a tour of observation, not in Louisiana alone, but in the Southern States—several States were named, and all were included. No personal conference was held between the President and Gen. Sheridan. The General was in Chicago, and the communication was in writing. It was forwarded to Gen. Sherman, the General of the Army. In it was suggested a conference with Gen. McDowell. The substance of the communication is this:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 24, 1874.

Gen. P. H. Sheridan, Chicago, Ill.:

GENERAL: The President sent for me this morning, and desires me to say to you that he wishes you to visit the States of Louisiana and Mississippi, and especially New-Orleans, in Louisiana, and Vicksburg and Jackson, in Mississippi, and ascertain for yourself, and for his information, the general condition of matters in those localities. You need not confine your visit to the States of Louisiana and Mississippi, and may extend your trip to other States, Alabama, &c., if you see proper; nor need you confine your visit, in the States of Louisiana and Mississippi, to the places named. What the President desires is to ascertain the true condition of affairs, and to receive such suggestions from you as you may deem advisable and judicious.

Permission was given to assume command, should he find it well at any time to do so.

There is the official statement, giving the truth and the whole truth of the mission on which Gen. Sheridan was sent. The Senator from Delaware [Mr. Bayard] referring to the presence of Gen. Sheridan in Louisiana was pleased to utter this language:

"In the midst of this excitement, in the midst of this blow at the very heart of popular government, who has he selected to preside over the affairs of that State? Lieut Gen. Philip Sheridan, sent by him to New-Orleans secretly, not by public order known to the people."

Now observe:

"He is sent down to dragoon the people of Louisiana into slavish, fearful, cringing, un-American obedience to his will and pleasure."

Such is the comment of a Senator on such an act of the Chief Magistrate, and of the Lieutenant General of the Army. I commit to the record, and to the calm scrutiny of after times, the action of these officials, and the comment and statement of the Senator. Let the truth and the accusation stand side by side.

When Gen. Sheridan was thus invited to visit the South the President had been compelled day after day to listen to wails of woe and entreaties for protection to which no man could be deaf, to which no Chief Magistrate would dare be indifferent. These cries for help did not relate to the election—that had passed. They did not concern the ambition of candidates; they concerned the lives, the homes, and the property of men, women, and children who had never been false to their flag, and who, under the shadow of that flag, were hunted down as if they were wild beasts. These supplications summoned the Chief Magistrate to his feet; they summoned him to bestir himself, to inquire, to find out, to see to it that he kept the oath, sworn before the American people, which binds him to see that the laws are faithfully executed.

One of these warnings had reached him but three days before. It came from one who for twenty years had been a resident of Shreveport, for twenty-eight years a resident of the South. It came from a judicial officer, not appointed by the President, but appointed by the court; an officer who stated that he had read every word of his communication to the General commanding the department, and that the General confirmed it all. I will read some passages of this communication; it is dated Dec. 16, 1874:

"It is scarcely too much to say that the white voters of each parish north of Red River constituted an armed conspiracy, with the scarcely disguised purpose of carrying the election at all events—by threats, intimidation, and fraud, if possible, and by violence if necessary, all of which, first and last, were used freely.

The scheme here was to expel from the country the Republican leaders, and then to frighten the negroes into acquiescence with their wishes; and this scheme was pursued to the end, with this modification, that after the arrival of troops the expelled leaders returned, but did not dare to go out of Shreveport, and did not dare to mingle freely with the people or to express publicly their sentiments.

The whites in all this portion of the State were united upon this programme almost to a man. This unanimity did not result all from choice, but so formidable had the organization become by August that even those who disapproved no longer dared to resist, even passively, and took shelter in the white party.

* * * * * * *

The Coushatta affair, occurring in the last days of July, and in the guilt of which we believe from our present knowledge not less than 200 whites participated, more or less proximately, seemed to serve them as an incentive to closer union and more rigorous action. A very large number, scattered up and down the river from Shreveport to Natchitoches, seeking immunity from their guilt in the destruction of all law and public order, redoubled their efforts to terrorize the blacks and to annihilate all opposition.

Perhaps I cannot give you in few words a better idea of the ascendant arrogance and intolerance of the white leaders than to say that the Shreveport *Times* newspaper—the leading exponent of the principles of the party in the State—boldly and unqualifiedly justified the Coushatta assassination on the sole ground of political necessity.

The orators of the party did substantially the same thing during the canvass, and the less prudent speak of it to this day as a good thing. Even Gov. McEnery, in a speech in this place, as I am well informed, openly advocated the lynching of one of the Republican leaders residing here, and a man of good character.

* * * * * * *

The whites are now driving the freedmen from their homes, naked and penniless, to endure the severities of Winter as best they may. This very evening, and since I commenced this letter, a colored man, of honest and intelligent expression, comes in and tells me that last night about 9 o'clock his employer, a white man, (well known to me,) by force, (displaying a pistol and threatening to use it,) put him and his wife and three helpless children out of their house to spend the night, as best they might, in the public highway, which they did under the open canopy of heaven; and what may be put down as a special aggravation of the offense is, that two of the children were ill and taking medicine, and one of them was so ill that it was not expected to survive. These people (turned out) *were partners in the crop which they had raised on the lands of the man who turned them out, and the crop had not yet been divided, and is all in the possession of the land-owner who turned them out.* This man had voted the Republican ticket at the late election.

This is only one case in many coming to my knowledge daily. A few days ago complaint was made before me against seven white men in the adjoining parish of De Soto, charging them with conspiring to plunder, rob, and murder one poor defenseless old negro by the name of John Allston, and an extensive and full inquiry into the matter revealed the fact that the *charge was well laid* for they in fact not only plundered him and his family, but murdered the old man outright.

These people are systematically intimidated, browbeaten, personally maltreated, cheated of their earnings, cheated of their suffrage, driven from their homes in penury to endure the inclemency of Winter, and cheated of their rights to vindicate themselves before the courts. In simple truth they no longer have any rights which the whites voluntarily respect, or which they have themselves the means or ability to make them respect.

* * * * * * *

So numerous and wholesale are the offenses of the whites against these defenseless creatures, that I almost hesitate to name approximately the number of persons subject to arrest and punishment for aggravated violation of the Enforcement and Kuklux acts, within fifty miles of this place. To be entirely safe I will put it at two hundred and fifty."

Sir, it was when so called to make inquiry that the President requested the Lieutenant General to repair to the South, and observe and report its condition. It was after such representations, made not only by a United States Commissioner, but by many citizens and officials, that it was determined to send a man not likely to be deceived to become an eye-witness of the situation.

Calling attention to the President's freedom from all privity or relationship with the recent doings in New-Orleans, I ask the Senate to consider how provident, discreet, and mild it was to send to a disturbed region a distinguished and trusted officer, whose observation would be valuable, and whose presence might at the same time have a restraining influence on the lawless and the violent.

IT WAS RIGHT AND LAWFUL TO STATION TROOPS IN LOUISIANA.

Attempts have been made to adduce something unfavorable to the President from the fact that a few soldiers have for some time been stationed in Louisiana. The presence of the small force quartered there was twice lawful and twice right. It was right and lawful, first, because our slender military establishment must be somewhere; our soldiers must be stationed about in the States and Territories; and, wherever they are, their right is too clear to be questioned. But, again, troops had been sent to New-Orleans on the 14th of September, on regular requisition from the Governor, when organized revolt had seized the Government and the archives of Louisiana, overpowered all State authority, and driven the officers of the State fugitives to an edifice within the sole jurisdiction of the United States.

The advent of a detachment of troops, had, it is true, curbed the career of the revolt; but New-Orleans still remained a seething cauldron of disorder, and to have ordered the soldiers away where they were not needed while yet the only half-stifled voice of revolution was audible, would have been a crime possible only with a President in actual connivance with violence and treason. Can it be seriously contended that since September the President should have ordered all troops to leave Louisiana?

What would George Washington have said to ordering troops away from New-Orleans with the air murky with threatened outbreaks as Sheridan and all others have described it, and locating them in some other region where no pretense of need of their presence could be made? This question was presented to Washington, presented to him in less vivid colors, after four counties in Western Pennsylvania had resisted a tax on whisky. An inspector and a surveyor had been assaulted, some damage had been done to property, nothing so formidable had been done or threatened as was actually done in Louisiana, and Washington ordered out and marched into Pennsylvania 15,000 men, going into the field himself. Order was enforced. "The revolt was abandoned"—to employ a phrase current here when speaking of Louisiana—the revolt was abandoned; there was an end of it, in all but lurking and muttered discontent. But still soldiers in great numbers continued to tread the soil of Pennsylvania embodied as an army. They were three months' men, and their term of enlistment was near expiring at the time Washington wrote the words to which I shall ask you to listen. These soldiers had been called suddenly and unexpectedly from their homes, and every consideration, save only the supreme public good, urged their return the moment actual violence and resistance ceased. All this was seen and heard and felt. What said Washington, then Chief Magistrate of the Republic? Alluding to the fact that a spirit of discontent still lurked in the State of Pennsylvania, alluding to the danger that it might again break out in breaches of the peace, addressing the two Houses of Congress, Washington said:

"Had there been room for a persuasion that the laws were secure from obstruction; that the civil magistrate was able to bring to justice such of the most culpable, as have not embraced the proffered terms of amnesty, and may be deemed fit objects of example; that the friends of peace and good government were not in need of that aid and countenance, which they ought always to receive, and I trust ever will receive, against the vicious and turbulent, I should have caught with avidity the opportunity of restoring the militia to their families and homes. But succeeding intelligence has tended to manifest the necessity of what has been done, it being now confessed, by those who were not inclined to exaggerate the ill conduct of the insurgents, that their malevolence was not pointed merely to a particular law, but that a spirit inimical to all order has actuated many of the offenders. If the state of things had afforded reason for the continuance of my presence with the Army, it would not have been withholden; but every appearance assuring such an issue as will redound to the reputation and strength of the United States, I have judged it most proper to resume my duties at the seat of Government, leaving the chief command with the Governor Virginia.

Still, however, as it is probable that, in a commotion like the present, whatsoever may be the pretense, the purposes of mischief and revenge may not be laid aside, the stationing of a small force for a certain period in the four western counties of Pennsylvania will be indispensable, whether we contemplate the situation of those who are connected with the execution of the laws, or of others who may have exposed themselves by an honorable attachment to them.—*Spark's Writings of Washington, volume* 12, *pages* 48 *and* 49."

Mr. Conkling—There is an opinion of Washington of the propriety of continuing troops in the theatre of a chastised revolt after it is apparently over. It is easy to apply the opinion of Washington to the case in hand, a case much stronger than that which addressed itself to him.

President Grant thus states the present case in this particular:

"Troops had been sent to the State—"

I read from his Message of the 13th inst.—

"under this requisition of the Governor, and as other disturbances seemed imminent, they were allowed to remain there to render the Executive such aid as might become necessary to enforce the laws of the State and repress the continued violence which seemed inevitable the moment Federal support should be withdrawn."

It is to be remembered that in this instance the insurgents, to quell whom the troops were ordered to New-Orleans, had never to the 4th of January, have never to this moment, laid down their own arms or given up the arms which they seized from the State of Louisiana. I heard a Senator apply the words "pitiful plea," if I remember aright, to anything to be said touching this retention of arms, and the refusal to surrender them, by the insurgents of Sept. 14. Nevertheless, I remind the Senate that, although the President on the 14th of September, by proclamation, called on the insurgents at New-Orleans to disperse within five days and to lay down their arms and return to their homes, now, after more than three months have elapsed they stand, still defying the national authority. Speaking upon information received from the Senator from Louisiana, [Mr. West,] I say that "the State arms taken possession of by White Leaguers, and not yet returned, are two mountain howitzers, 624 Springfield breech-loading rifles, 301 Winchester rifles, 664 Enfield rifles, 93 Spencer carbines, and 1,590 bayonets. They are State arms, and those men carry them to-day, and are in rebellion against the Executive proclamation to lay them down."

Standing at the bar of the American people, a tribunal too great, too virtuous, too intelligent, too brave, to be meanly or passionately unjust, the Chief Magistrate needs no labored defense for leaving soldiers of the United States to remain in Louisiana, whither they had been so recently summoned to protect life and law against a plot so bloody and audacious, a plot surrendered in a spirit so implacable and defiant.

MR. SCHURZ'S "IMPARTIAL" STATEMENT.

Want of knowledge, then, of the plans for the 4th of January, the circumstances explaining the presence of troops, and explaining the personal presence of Gen. Sheridan, put the President beyond all privity with the affair at the State-house. This full exoneration appears from the Message on our table, and from the official documents which bear it out. But forty-eight hours before it came the honorable Senator from Missouri, [Mr. Schurz,] telling us that he intended to speak with calmness and impartiality, informed the country that he already possessed all the information useful in forming a judgment, and then he proceeded to arraign and bitterly reflect upon the President as the doer of the deed in Louisiana on the 4th of January—the deed as the Senator from Missouri set it forth in the prismatic colors of fancy. Lest injustice be done to the Senator, I read from his speech:

"Mr. Schurz—Mr. President, I beg the Senate to believe me when I say that I approach this subject in no partisan spirit.

* * * * * * *

I have formed my opinions with deliberation and impartiality, and I shall endeavor to express them in the calmest and most temperate language at my command.

* * * * * * *

In the debates of last week it was frequently said that no expression of opinion upon that occurrence would be quite legitimate until an official report setting forth all the details of fact should be before us. I do not quite think so. All the important circumstances of the case have come to our knowledge through a multitude of concurrent statements, among them an elaborate dispatch of Gen. Sheridan, statements from Mr. Kellogg and Mr. Wiltz, and numerous reports in the newspapers of the country, all agreeing upon the essential points. I believe the additional details which still can be furnished will not change the aspect of the case as to its real significance."

The Senator having thus qualified himself to speak at once as an expert, and as one too serene to be prejudiced, proceeded thus "to educate the country"—another Senator said the object of this debate was "to educate the country," and I judge it was in that view that it pleased the honorable Senator from Missouri to utter himself thus:

"It is said that trouble was threatening between contending parties in Louisiana. Suppose that had been so; but that is not the question. The question is, where is the law from which the National Government, in case of threatening trouble in a State, derives its power to invade the legislative body of that State by armed force, and to drag out persons seated there as members that others may take their places? Where is that law, I ask? You will search the Constitution, you will search the statutes in vain."

And again:

"We have an act before us indicating a spirit in our Government—

That is not the Government of Louisiana—

in our Government which either ignores the Constitution and the laws, or so interprets them that they cease to be the safeguard of the independence of legislation and of the rights and liberties of our people. And that spirit shows itself in a shape more alarming still in the instrument the Executive has chosen to execute his behests."

Such, Mr. President, is "the calmest and most temperate language" of a Senator who, standing on the ashes of human ambition, and placidly contemplating the shortcomings and backslidings of a nation which he tells us "is on the downward slope," feels himself called upon and fitted in advance of the evidence, to weigh in exact scales with unfevered hand the motives and the acts of others charged with great and onerous trusts. The meanest culprit charged with crime, be it petty or enormous, must be heard before he can be condemned, and a presumption of innocence acquits him till he is proved guilty; but for an American President, in the American Senate, there is neither hearing nor presumption. Such is the passion and remorselessness of party, such the bitterness of man!

GEN. SHERIDAN IN NEW-ORLEANS—A SOLDIER AND A MAN TO BE RELIED ON.

Mr. President, Gen. Sheridan is equally undeserving of praise or blame for the doings in New-Orleans on the 4th of January. He was not even a spectator of the drama in any of its parts. He was, it is true, personally present in New-Orleans, and at half after nine o'clock in the evening, hours after the affair had ended, he assumed the command which alone gave him any more control than any other wayfarer in the streets. He states this fact himself; but with that innate heroism which will be worn as one of the brightest trophies of the nation when his traducers are forgotten, he adds that he is willing to be held responsible for what others did to preserve the peace. He offered himself as a victim to a storm in which older men, not trained to arms alone, but to the law, had lost their feet. Not being, however, within the law of agency, which enables a principal to affirm the act of his agent, Sheridan cannot, nor will the nation let him, make himself responsible for acts which he did not and could not do. He sent to his superior, not to us or to the public, dispatches which have been widely misread and twisted from their meaning; but Sheridan has not yet to learn that one who stands as he does in the glare of the public eye will be misunderstood and misrepresented.

When conflagration had swept the proudest city of the West; when homes and stately edifices and marble blocks lay in the ashes of a fire which devoured iron and stone; when relics and household gods, the cherished store of families, were exposed in the street, there was a dissatisfied minority impatient of the forms of law, who in that sea of woe and flame, followed their opportunity as the shark follows the ship. They did not seek the lives, but only the property of others. Sheridan, in command of the soldiers of the United States, made with their bayonets a cordon around the places of deposit. He fenced in the goods and chattels of citizens with Federal bayonets. He saved the property and kept the peace, but displeasure waited on him. The Governor of Illinois decorated him with his censure in a special Message. Men asked a Grand Jury to indict him, meaning to trail his plume in the degradation of judicial accusation. The press was shocked at the employment of soldiers at a fire—next to a Legislature a fire is as bad a place for soldiers as can be. This was all very ominous, but Sheridan rose phœnix-like from the ashes, and the nation held him dearer than before. He was widely and bitterly condemned, and belied, for the responsibility he took, for the lives and the property he saved; he bided his time then, and the time came when those who stoned him would have gathered the stones again to build him a monument. Very likely he can wait for the truth to be known now. He has himself done nothing up to this time in New-Orleans, save to assume command and retain it. What he said to his superior officer, was not included in the approval telegraphed to him by the Secretary of War. I say this, measuring my statement; I say it while there still rings in my ears denunciation of the Administration because of the approving dispatches the Secretary of War returned to Sheridan. On the 6th of January the Secretary received from Sheridan this dispatch:

"There is some excitement in the rotunda of the St. Charles Hotel to-night upon the publication by the newspapers of my dispatch to you calling the secret armed organization 'banditti.' Give yourself no uneasiness. *I see my way clear if you will only have confidence.*"

THE TELEGRAPHIC CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE GENERAL AND THE CABINET.

A man begirt on every side by difficulties and dangers, confronted by a public temper so malignant as to vent itself not only in violence, but in petty social affront—a man far from his superior, and misrepresented every hour the telegraph can work, fears that truthless dispatches fed out through the press may have unsettled the confidence of his chief, and so he telegraphs, "if you will only have confidence. I see my way clear." On the spur of the moment the Secretary answers:

"Your telegrams all received. The President and all of us have full confidence, and thoroughly approve your course."

There, an administrator less sagacious than the Secretary of War, a lawyer less astute, saw, when he came to read his dispatch deliberately, was a peg to hang an accusation on. "Approve your course." Might that not mean all the suggestions that Sheridan had made to his superior officer? To undeceive Sheridan and all others, if such could be deemed the meaning, that same day he reviews and revises his dispatch thus:

"I telegraphed you hastily to-day answering your dispatch. You seem to fear that we have been misled by biased or partial statements of *your acts.*"

I emphasize it, "*your acts.*" Not what you may have suggested to your superior officer, whether by written or oral conversation, but "your acts," are the words of the Secretary.

"Be assured that the President and Cabinet confide in your wisdom and rest in the belief that all *acts* of *yours*—

Thus twice distinguishing, first between acts of Sheridan, and the acts of all others, and second distinguishing against everything of Sheridan's save only *his acts*—

rest in the belief that all *acts* of yours have been and will be judicious. This I intended to say in my brief telegram."

Much presumption of reason must be reversed, as much presumption of innocence has been violated throughout this discussion, in order to stretch these two dispatches of the Secretary of War so as to make them testify approval of mere suggestions by Gen. Sheridan not of anything he purposed or meditated doing himself, but of expedients Congress or the President might see fit to adopt. These were impulsive, informal remarks, made in the freedom and confidence of personal intercourse—made by telegraph, it is true, but no more amounting to *acts* of Sheridan than if, meeting the Secretary of War in the streets, the words had dropped from his lips. Sheridan did suggest impossible and violent modes of proceeding; and as a constitutional lawyer he could not obtain a diploma, and hardly the degree of LL. D. from any chary college in the land. It has been charged upon him that he branded the people of Louisiana at large as "banditti." An impetuous Governor of a Western State said, as he is reported, that Sheridan branded "every man in three States as a bandit." If he did so, he did wrong, he did grievous wrong; he was as violent and unjust as some Senators have been; but I cannot so read his dispatch. Let me read it aloud.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Jan. 5, 1875.

W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War, Washington D. C.:

I think that the terrorism now existing in Louisiana, Mississippi, and Arkansas could be entirely removed and confidence and fair-dealing established by the arrest and trial of the *ringleaders of the armed White Leagues.* If Congress would pass a bill declaring *them banditti*, they could be tried by a military commission. *The ringleaders of this banditti, who murdered men here on the 14th of last September, and also more recently at Vicksburg, Mississippi, should, in justice to law and order and the peace and prosperity of this Southern part of the country, be punished.* It is possible that if the President would issue a proclamation declaring *them* banditti, no further action need be taken except that which would devolve upon me.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Lieutenant General, United States Army.

If Sheridan here calls banded murderers "banditti," what code has he offended? The dispatch applies the term to notorious malefactors, to men who murder, rob, and burn; and those who object are angry, and such Sheridan has offended. If there were in fact no such malefactors, he has described nobody, he has stigmatized nobody. If his words do hit existing persons, he may not be much of a soldier, but as a phrase-monger he cannot be despised. Rhetoricians and word-hunters have reason to tremble for their laurels—Sheridan is a dangerous Richmond in the field. He may not be great in things, but he is clever in names. We have heard a good deal about blood curdling at this dispatch; I hope all this same blood curdled at the inhuman and dastardly massacres for whose despicable authors Sheridan has found a name.

THE IMPOTENT RAGE OF A WHIPPED COWARD—ADVICE TO SHOOT SHERIDAN.

The right of Sheridan has been challenged in this chamber "to breathe the free air of a republic." Mr. President, that degenerate, apostate generation of Americans, which, knowing the services of Gen. Sheridan, shall judge him "unfit to breathe the free air of a republic," ought to burn the memorials of our fathers by the common hangman, dance on the tomb at Mount Vernon, and fling down the obelisk on Bunker Hill. We have been reminded that "this cavalry officer" hewed his way to renown "with his bloody sword." I believe he did. His sword was red, not with the blood of the innocent and the unoffending, but with the blood of men in arms, men embodied under the uplifted banners of revolt, striving to dismember their native land, to perpetuate the crime and curse of slavery, to destroy the fairest fabric of free Government that the world has ever seen. Sheridan's sword was not the sword of an assassin, stabbing the humble and the helpless, but the sword of a soldier fighting that free government might not perish from the earth.

These are not grateful reminiscences. I will gladly let by-gones be by-gones; but when the most illustrious soldiers of the Union are taunted with the deeds of valor which gave victory to us in our direst struggle, the retrospect is forced upon us. Sweeping denunciations, opprobrious imputations, continual disparagement of the national authorities, only stir and fan the smoldering embers of sectional hate. They will not pacify the South; they will not carry the next Presidential election. They are dragon's teeth, and they grow into lawless vengeance. Here is a newspaper printed in Louisiana on the 16th of this month, eleven days after the Senate began to ring with these denunciations. Look at this reflex of the hard words we have heard.

"Every country has its *patriot to rise up*, with a Heaven-strengthened arm, and in freedom's cause strike down the petty tyrant oppressing it. To kill in self-protection is justifiable always. *To rid the world of such a monster as Sheridan would be a deed for all the world to applaud.* We don't mean for a midnight masked assassin to slay him, but for the people of New-Orleans, of Louisiana, *in the majesty of their might to rise up and shoot him down on the streets as they would a rabid dog in the broad open day*, with the sunlight of God's heaven shining down upon the act and growing brighter in approval. Texans will indorse the act, and indorse it with bayonets if need be."

Such are the fruits of violent counsels given out by men high in party confidence.

ON WHOM THE RESPONSIBILITY RESTS FOR THE EVENTS OF THE 4TH OF JANUARY.

No, Mr. President, the praise and the blame of Jan. 4 belong to the actors in the scenes it witnessed. And here, one would suppose, in this forum, at least, discussion might pause; here, one would suppose the Senate might take leave of the baffled plot in the legislative hall. When Gov. Kellogg is impeached or indicted; when Gen. Emory or Gen. De Trobriand is court-martialed or prosecuted; when the two men who accompanied Gen. De Trobriand are sued or proceeded against, several grave questions will arise. The Senator from Ohio cried out yesterday, "What excuse has Emory?" I do not know, Mr. President. I do not appear for Gen. Emory. I am not his attorney of record, or his counsel, nor is he triable here. I do not come to champion, justify, or befriend either of these persons. I do not appear to vindicate the President of the United States. He needs no vindication. He was a stranger to the whole proceeding. I do not appear to champion the Republican Party. The Republican Party had no part or lot in the affair. The remedies of those aggrieved are ample, and I cannot believe that the Legislature of Louisiana died of the attempt of a minority to capture it, or of the failure of that attempt. This was said in the Democratic meeting in the City of New-York. It was there asserted that the Legislature expired when five intruders were silenced and retired to seats assigned to other spectators. The announcement was received with applause; but I cannot accept it. Mr. George Ticknor Curtis, one of that radiant constellation which sheds the gladsome light of jurisprudence on the Democratic Party, is reported in THE NEW-YORK TIMES to have said:

I alluded at the commencement of my remarks to that fundamental principle which renders it utterly impossible for any external power of any nation whatever to interfere with the right of State members to hold their position and exercise their functions, and *I affirm that when a single member, by any interference whatsoever other than an order of the body, is expelled from that body, its legal existence is destroyed, because its authority is destroyed.*" [Applause.]

This view of the subject renders it the more consoling that no Democratic member, and no man in the minority entitled to take part, was molested on the occasion. The members who were molested belonged to the majority. They were only imprisoned and assaulted, and clamored down, and shut out of their chamber; and we are not told that such violence takes the life of a Legislature.

It is no part of my purpose, I repeat, to vindicate Gov. Kellogg. Much has been done in Louisiana, formerly and lately, on both sides, which I cannot approve. If my wish could prevail, iniquity, wherever found, would be chastised and eradicated. I speak only for common sense and common right. We have been compelled, in advance of the evidence, in advance of the truth, to hear the guilt or innocence of Kellogg and the rest argued as if the parties and the subject were all before us, and as if we had jurisdiction to try them. The questions have been presented with many disguises and distortions, it seems to me, and of some of these I mean to speak. For this purpose I have nothing to do with Mr. Kellogg, except that he was acting Governor of Louisiana. All the powers which the Governor of that State possesses, all the prerogatives he wields, all the attributes wherewith he is endowed, Mr. Kellogg held. If there was latent defect or infirmity in his title to office, the fact is not an element of the case; it is wholly immaterial to the matter now in hand. Indeed, I believe no Senator has denied this, unless denial can be found in the monotonous slurs with which allusion is made to the name of Kellogg. In the long special plea of yesterday, the Senator from Ohio, as he truly said repeating "a thrice told tale," floundering again through the dismal swamp of the old election of 1872, after all, did not, I think, challenge the fact that Kellogg in law held the instrumentalities, incarnated the authority, and wielded all the prerogatives of the Governor of Louisiana. A few other facts are needful to the view I shall present, and although others have recited them, or most of them, I must recite them too.

THE STATUTORY PROVISIONS FOR THE ORGANIZATION OF THE LOUISIANA ASSEMBLY.

The laws of Louisiana plainly prescribe who did, and who did not, constitute the legislative body which alone had power to organize. The statutes in express terms confined the power to those *returned as elected*; it was expressly denied to all others. Those holding certificates of election and enrolled by the Secretary of State, and no others, could vote or act. By the Constitution of Louisiana, contested elections must be decided according to law. They are remitted to the mode fixed by statute. By the Constitution, the yeas and nays must be entered in the journal—I quote the language—"at the desire of any two members, on any question." So vital, I may remind you, is this provision that it lives and speaks in all free constitutions. The law clearly fixed the mode, and the only mode, in which the act of organization could be done. I heard the honorable Senator from Missouri [Mr. Bogy] argue the other day that the statutes of Louisiana were satisfied when the Clerk of the former House had presented himself and called the roll. There, argued the Senator, the law stops, and there it is satisfied. I heard the Senator from Ohio yesterday, also, venture on an argument something like this. He spoke of those who "stick in the bark;" he said he would not speak of "pettifoggers," but only because it would not be civil. The same Senator referred to the fact that a committee of the Senate, in reviewing the manifold provisions of one of the statutes of Louisiana, to which I have alluded, found provisions in it conflicting with the Constitution of the State. Did the honorable Senator mean you to understand that the committee intimated that any provision now in question was repugnant to the Constitution, or in any respect wanting in validity? The Senator could not have meant that. The fact is exactly opposite. Canvassing the whole statute to find its defects, the committee pointed out its flaws, and nowhere is there a doubt expressed of the binding force of the sections which control and define the mode of organizing the legislative houses. These are the only sections now involved, and the fact that the committee visited no criticism on these sections is affirmative assertion of their force and validity.

I would treat with respect any man, who with the statutes of Louisiana before him, has the faith or the courage honestly to think these statutes require, as to the organization, and the function of the Clerk, only that he should call the roll. But it is a chief canon of construction to read a statute in the light of the object for which it was made, in the light of the evil to be remedied, the danger to be averted. We know historically that this statute was made for this very case. It was enacted after just such an attempt in less degree had been made in the Legislature of that State. It was made on purpose, I repeat, to avoid and forbid such a stratagem and conspiracy as attempted to dominate the Legislature on the 4th of January.

The Senator from Ohio said that his colleague had omitted to read a provision of one these statutes, a provision that it should not conflict with the Constitution of the State of Louisiana. My honorable friend from Maine [Mr. Morrill] with his usual wit remarked that "to omit such a provision would be rough on the Constitution." One would think from the remarks of the Senator from Ohio that if the statute had not recited that it should not override the Constitution, the Constitution would have been overridden. So microscopic his examination, so great his refinement on sophistry, that the honorable Senator from Ohio solemnly bade us observe that this statute gazetted all the world that it really did not intend to trample down the Constitution of Louisiana. Kind and considerate statute!

The statutes of Louisiana, after providing, first, that the names of all persons entitled to vote in the organization of the Legislature shall be enrolled by the Secretary of State, after providing that no man, whoever he may be, unless he has been returned by the Returning Board and his name inscribed on that roll, shall take part in the organization, by a supplemental act declares these words:

"For the purpose of facilitating the organization of their respective bodies, the Secretary of the Senate and the Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives *shall hold over and continue in office from one term of the General Assembly to another, until their successors are duly elected and qualified.*"

So says our Congressional statute, speaking of the House of Representatives of the United States. So says a statute passed after the turmoil of 1839 and more recent turmoils had warned us of the danger of unrestrained modes of organization; and all political parties, all the representatives of forty-six States and Territories, have bowed in obedience to the statute, no matter how high party spirit ran. Yet now comes the Senator from Ohio to tell us that a statute, equivalent in its terms, is satisfied by a destructive and impotent construction, which the ingenuity of no man, and no caucus, however eager or desperate, ever dared to suggest.

No, Mr. President, the statutes of Louisiana required the organization of that house to be made in one way, and permitted no other way known among men. It was so written; and persons not authorized, contestants, claimants, or not, were strangers without the semblance of right to intrude or take part. Such persons, five or fifty, acting in defiance of law, were an unlawful assembly; and if they occupied the place set apart for members returned, at the time when the law required organization to take place, and acting with a common intent, by turbulence, disorder, and fraud, prevented a lawful organization, they were breakers of the peace and rioters. Such persons, so acting, were trespassers and wrong-doers, at every step, banded together to commit a misdemeanor, and it was lawful for the proper authority to quiet or expel them. In such a case as I have supposed, this was the prerogative of the body whose privileges were invaded; it was, when the public peace was broken, also the right of the magistracy of the State, and of those lawfully summoned to aid.

A REPUBLICAN MEMBER IS KIDNAPPED BY THE CONSERVATIVES—NOTHING SAID ON THIS SUBJECT BY THE OPPOSITION.

Thus far I have affirmed nothing of what in fact took place in the instance before us. Let me now come to that. On the 4th of January, at noon, the hour and place appointed, came 102 members of the Legislature of Louisiana returned as members of the House. Fifty-two were of one party; fifty of the other. Mr. Cousin, a returned member, did not come. He was kidnapped; he was abducted. He was abducted because he was a member. I use these words conscious of their import. I use them in the presence of all the testimony, from whatever quarter, which has been laid before us. I repeat that Mr. Cousin, a Republican member of the Legislature, was kidnapped and abducted because he was a member. He was kidnapped by a trick, which prostituted the forms of law to an unlawful purpose. He was arrested under pretense of embezzlement; under charge of having embezzled $3 two years before. He was seized and carried by steam-boat and otherwise into a distant locality; he was thrust into concealment into the hold of a steam-boat; he was told that the whole purpose in seizing him was to prevent his being present at the organization of the Legislature. He was told that he should not see or speak to anybody; but that if he would be quiet till the Legislature had organized he should not be hurt; and finally when the Legislature had organized as was supposed, he was set free, the men who abducted him going with him to a magistrate, and one of them Mr. Picayune Smith, signing a recognizance—a recognizance to answer to a charge that two years before, while Collector of Taxes, which he was for only two days, he had embezzled three dollars. In violation of constitutional right, in violation of parliamentary and legislative privilege, in derogation of the fundamental principle of our Government, as a step in a conspiracy to dominate a Legislature, this man was arrested and prevented from going to his seat to utter the voice of the constituency which confessedly had elected and commissioned him to speak for it. Who has risen on the other side of the Chamber to denounce this act of lawlessness and baseness? I may not properly refer to the proceedings of the other House of Congress, but the newspapers inform us that a special committee has been raised to inquire whether a person invited to be a witness before a committee, a person who had testified and been discharged, could be sued for defamation of character, or prosecuted by a fellow-citizen. So sensitive, if we may believe the public journals, is the House of Representatives touching its privileges and the privilege of those protected by its ægis, that a special committee inquires whether a discharged witness may be prosecuted by a fellow-citizen. Here is a man not summoned as a witness, but elected to a Legislature. The time has come for him to take his seat. The division between parties is so nearly equal, that not possibly, but probably, his weight may make the scale kick the beam; and political conspirators, plotting the overthrow of law, kidnap him, carry him away to a remote place, hold him by force, for the avowed purpose of impairing the legislative force on one side, for the avowed purpose of controlling and stifling legislative action; and in the American Senate no Democratic Senator rises to denounce or reprobate the proceeding. The Senate rings with denunciation, but it is all of those whose rights were trodden under the feet of violence and fraud.

The Senator from Ohio says that he has in the past told these people at the South they were doing wrong and they ought to stop. Yes, Mr. President, but precept and example must be thorough and consistent to be efficacious. James Buchanan disapproved of secession, but he said he did not know any way to prevent it or put it down, and that secessionists had great reason for what they did. He said there was an idea that troops could act as a posse for a Marshal to be sure, but in South Carolina the Marshal had resigned, and therefore there was no Marshal, and how could a posse act, and what could troops do without a Marshal? The Democracy of the North, some of them, said that secession was objectionable. Does any man believe that the people of the South would have waged a bloody issue had they been made to feel that the Democracy of the North, uniting with the Republicans of the North, would present one grim, undivided front, united to the bitter end in the purpose that the Republic should live and rebellion should die? Who believes this? Who believes that eight million people—an agricultural people, without skilled labor, without diversified industry, without factories, without rolling mills, without resources—would have waged a war against twenty-one million of united people, possessing workshops, rolling mills, factories, skilled labor, diversified industries, and all the means to conquer with beyond any people of any country or of any age? Who believes that men in the other House of Congress would have said, as more than one who hears me heard them say, that the Confederate troops would be paid with corn from the Boston banks, and that they would water their horses in the Hudson and the St. Lawrence? Who believes that such wild expectations would have led the South into the red sea of war, had it been known that the Democracy of the North, as one man, wedded in solemn wedlock to the flag and the Government, would stand shoulder to shoulder till rebellion was trampled to the dust?

I know that Mr. Buchanan, and others, talked in a deprecating way about rebellion. I know that now Democratic Senators with extenuating holiday and lady terms deprecate assassination. The Senator from Ohio speaks of inhuman butcheries and burnings as "homicides not authorized by law." Is that the terse vigor which will make desperadoes halt and quail? No, Sir. If you would discountenance a desperate brutal man in acts of violence, you must not incite him by encouraging his passions, by exaggerating his grievances and inventing new ones for him, you must not picture in lurid colors his imaginary wrongs, you must not denounce the law he violates, and the authorities he defies, you must not tell him he is a victim of tyranny. When you have done all these things, it is of little avail to add that as a general rule you think sin is sinful. If violence in the South is to be rebuked and discouraged by those having the ear and the confidence of the agitators, it cannot be by clogging the wheels of lawful authority, by heaping opprobrium on all the ministers of law, by heaping maledictions on the laws of Congress, by insisting that whatever is is wrong, and by stirring up strife, and inflaming all the discontent in the hearts of those who brood in baffled bitterness.

Let me return to the narrative.

Mr. Cousin, I say, did not appear. A man whose appearance resembled a member of the Legislature was shot in the street on the night of the 3d of January. His resemblance to a Republican member cost him his life. It seems to have been something such a case as that narrated by the Count in *Charles O'Malley*—a noted duelist, who, as my friend from Illinois [Mr. Logan] said the other day, used to go gunning after other people. He wrote a letter one day to a friend at the breakfast-table and said, "I was out before breakfast this morning and shot a fellow in the knee, but he turned out to be the wrong man." [Laughter.] Somebody went out after tea and shot a man down in the street, but, although he looked like a Republican member, it turned out to be the wrong man.

THE TUMULT ON THE CALLING OF THE ROLL—THE PRETENDED ORGANIZATION.

There came also Mr. Vigers, the clerk, with the roll made by the Secretary of State, as required by law. The roll bore the names of 102 persons, and bore the name of no other person who was present. This roll was conclusive—it was final. The fifty-two Republicans had agreed on Mr. Hahn for Speaker; the Democrats on Mr. Wiltz. If the law had its course, Mr. Hahn must be chosen. The law not only required Mr. Vigers to call the roll; but to preside, and count and declare the votes of those on that roll. The presiding officer to be chosen, and the only one known to the law, was a Speaker, and he must be elected by a majority of those on the roll and voting, being those returned as members. Suddenly, Mr. Wiltz having stationed himself within reach of Mr. Vigers, the Clerk, a motion was made to declare Mr. Wiltz temporary Speaker, an officer unknown to the law. Most of the accounts say that only the affirmative was put, not the negative; but this omission did not injure a void proceeding; and, amid a roar of voices, Mr. Wiltz, without waiting for the announcement of the vote, seized the chair and pushed Mr. Vigers from his place by force. Instantly another motion and a continued roar, brought forth a temporary Clerk, another officer without existence in law. A like proceeding produced a Sergeant at Arms, and a corps of deputies who had been foisted into the hall as bystanders.

"A whistle garrisoned the glen!"

Instantly these men displayed gilded and printed badges of office, and several of them were at once recognized as Captains of armed bands which only three months before had shot down citizens and Police, and seized the Government and archives of the State. Protests were made and disregarded. The yeas and nays were repeatedly demanded by more than the number required by the Constitution, but they were refused and shouted down.

I stop here to remark upon a passage in the argument in the Senator from Ohio, [Mr. Thurman.] The honorable Senator said that the yeas and nays could not be called pending the proceeding, because the House was not organized, and he referred to what took place in the House of Representatives of the United States in 1839. The journal of the House shows expressly that no refusal of the yeas and nays ever took place save in one condition of facts. The presiding officer, before the roll was made (there being then no such statute as there is now, and as there is in Louisiana,) there being no roll completed, said, "Without a roll we cannot call the roll; without a list of yeas and nays, we cannot call the yeas and nays." And when on the 11th of January the roll had become substantially completed, the first demand for the yeas and nays was listened to, and the yeas and nays were ordered, says the journal—I give its language—"by general consent." And yet because there was no statute requiring a roll to be made, because there was no roll in existence, because the very condition precedent, the very case which we have here in hand, was absent there, the Senator from Ohio cites that as a precedent to justify what was done in New-Orleans, when the reason, the only reason, given in 1839, shows conclusively the wantonness and usurpation of this Louisiana proceeding.

The Senator from Ohio reminded us of a legal maxim—*ignorantia non excusat legem.* I know the law does not excuse ignorance. It seems a hard rule; and yet it seems as hard for lawyers as for others. When listening to the law as laid down to us sometimes of late, I have been moved to doubt whether soldiers are likely to get wrong, more than lawyers bred, in judging of legal right and wrong. Party prejudice seems more blinding sometimes than ignorance—much learning seems yet to make men mad. My honorable friend from Ohio stated that the yeas and nays could not be called because the body was not a "house," no organization having been effected; and yet he argues that at that moment of time this inchoate body was "house" enough to pass upon the rights of members to sit, to overrule the statute, to import five men not on the roll, and to seat them. I think that a body which is "house" enough to pass upon claims to seats, must be "house" enough to call the yeas and nays.

Mr. Thurman—Mr. President—

The President *pro tempore*—Does the Senator from New-York yield to the Senator from Ohio?

Mr. Conkling—I beg my friend not to insist unless he thinks I misrepresent him.

Mr. Thurman—You have done it.

Mr. Conkling—Then, of course, I yield.

Mr. Thurman—I was speaking of the house before the organization was completed, and speaking of it at that time I said that there was no organized house to call the yeas and nays. I was not speaking of the house after the election of Wiltz as permanent Speaker, for after that the yeas and nays were called whenever they were demanded.

Mr. Conkling—Mr. President, the honorable Senator did maintain, and the facts and his argument required him to maintain, that the yeas and nays could not be ordered, because the house was not so organized as to permit its being done, and in the same breath he did argue that at the same time, for it was the same time, it was lawful to seat men who had, in my opinion, no more right to act or vote than they had to take part in the deliberations of the Senate or the Supreme Court of the United States. The Senator facetiously referred to me to illustrate his argument. He said, "Why, the Senator from New-York came here once, and he had no credentials; and the honorable Senator from Maine [Mr. Hamlin] moved that he be admitted, and the Senate said 'amen.'" Yes, "the Senate" said "amen," because there was a Senate to say "amen," and no statute stood in the way. In the case in Louisiana there was no "house" to act or say "amen"—no house, according to the Senator, that was even "house" enough to call the yeas and nays, and a statute forbade any one to say "amen." The Senator from Ohio, speaking of the Senator from New-York, said "he was like the foolish virgin that had no oil in her cruse." The Senator's Scripture is as bad as his law. The woman with the cruse was a widow woman, and she always had oil—that was her strong point, [laughter,] and I say to the Senator, "Search the Scriptures," "Search the Scriptures." If anything can regenerate your politics and correct your law, that will do it. [Laughter.]

Mr. President, under color of this illegal temporary organization, five or eight men were declared members who had and could have no more right to sit and vote at that time than they had to mingle in the government of a foreign State. Many of the members attempted to withdraw and escape; they were seized and made prisoners by badged jailers, and knives and pistols were brandished to compel them to submit. With the votes of those thus illegally and violently imported, and without the votes of the legal majority, Mr. Wiltz was next declared permanent Speaker, and in like manner the whole organization was declared permanent.

BY WHAT POSSIBILITY COULD WILTZ HAVE BEEN LEGALLY ELECTED SPEAKER?

I pause here a moment to count up results so far. The whole of this so-called organization styled "temporary," no matter how stood the vote, was void and in defiance of law. But waive that for a moment. Suppose it had been lawful to elect a temporary Speaker; suppose it had been lawful to refuse and shout down the call for the yeas and nays; suppose it had been lawful to ignore the old Clerk and his function, and to snatch it from him; suppose all this, and how can it be that Wiltz was elected? Who voted for and carried his election? Did the authorized members, and they only, vote? If so, we know the majority was against Wiltz. Did he receive a majority? If so, we know that persons voted who the law said should not vote, and whose votes were worse than void. In any aspect, the contrivance by which Wiltz seized the chair was just as void, just as much a color and a sham, as if he had assumed it by a wave of his hand. Here is one thing fixed—fifty men could not outvote fifty-two. To prove that they could I think would dizzy the arithmetic even of the Senator from Ohio. My honorable friend from Vermont [Mr. Edmunds] reminds me that the fifty were Democrats, and that Democrats are prolific in voting. [Laughter.]

The Senator from Delaware [Mr. Bayard] thus confesses and avoids this point:

"The Kellogg party may have been deceived as to their numbers, and outwitted by the defection in their own ranks, or by the superior parliamentary skill and knowledge of their opponents; the organization may have been perfectly regular or it may have been in some degree irregular and open to criticism; but it is certain that it was quiet, that it was peaceful, and unaccompanied by any threat or act of violence on the part of any Conservative member. When I say that I mean that it was unaccompanied by any show of that 'domestic violence' which is spoken of in the Constitution, which gives the President of the United States the right to interfere, and there was no pretext for the existence of anything capable of being termed vio-

peace' on the part of the 101 members of the Legislature convened."

There is a statement of a great many things that might have been. The difficulty is that none of these things were. Kellogg, it turns out, was not deceived, or the Kellogg party, as to their numbers. They were not outwitted by defection. It is true that bribery, rank and brazen, was attempted, as is stated to us by Michael Hahn and fifty-one other members of the Legislature. It is true that money by thousands was offered to Republican members in order that it might be fulfilled that there was defection in the Kellogg ranks. But the bribes were spurned; and the men to whom they were offered stood true. It was not domestic violence—well, "domestic violence" is not the chief question—and, says the Senator in effect, Wiltz and the 102 were peaceable. Yes, they were peaceably conspiring to accomplees with five intruders; and with them they trampled law and right and peace under foot; but

"Their ways were ways of pleasantness, and all their paths were peace."

Again, what shadow of right had Wiltz and his confederates to assault and detain by force, and menace with deadly weapons, members who chose to leave the room? Was it not a bold breach of the peace and a breach of privilege? The honorable Senator from Ohio said yesterday that he would put a question to me. I put to him as a lawyer, as one who reveres the profession he adorns, the question whether it was not a breach of the peace, a violent infraction of law, by main force, even without deadly weapons, to imprison and restrain men who chose to rise, being members, and move from their seats beyond the limits of the room in which they were held? I know that a legislative "house" by order may compel the attendance of its members; but there there was no house. The "house" may compel the attendance of its members. Here there was no house, says the Senator from Ohio; and it was with vigor enough to call the yeas and nays. No order had been made to send for members; and yet badged Fillers, brandishing knives and pistols, *vi et armis*, in the language of the law, lay hold of members of the Legislature, make them captives, and by terror and physical duress compel them to submit.

Still further, was it not riotous, by turbulence and brick, by trampling law under foot, by introducing men not returned, by armed janissaries, by violence and deadly weapons, to prevent a lawful assembly, whether of a court, a legislature, or a common council, from organizing as the law required?

Let me complete the recital of facts.

HOW THE SOLDIERS CAME TO BE CALLED IN.

Wiltz, an ex-Mayor, who might be supposed by De Trobriand and the two privates who afterward attended him, to know the duty of soldiers to act as a peace posse, on motion adopted by the body, appointed a committee to wait on the military and request their intervention. Here I quote from the memorial sent here by fifty-two members of the Legislature, including Michael Hahn, with whom my friend from Ohio [Mr. Sherman] and I served in the House of Representatives, and we know him to be a man of candor and respectability:

"About the time of the withdrawal of the Republican members of the house, Mr. Wiltz gave or caused instructions to be given to the persons assuming to be Sergeants at Arms not to allow any one to pass out of or to enter the house. Great commotion at once ensued, and quite a number of knives and revolvers were drawn and displayed in a threatening manner. Most of the Republican members had already left the room, with great confusion, when Mr. Dupre, of New-Orleans, (democratic member,) moved that the Speaker be requested to call on the United States troops to preserve the peace of the house. The motion prevailed, and a committee, of which Mr. Dupre was appointed Chairman, was appointed to wait on Gen. De Trobriand, and request the interference of the United States troops to preserve the peace. In a short time the committee returned, accompanied by Gen. De Trobriand and staff. Upon the appearance of Gen. De Trobriand on the floor, loud applause came from the Democratic side of the house."

They called, I say, upon the troops of the United States, and requested their intervention. With this committee of five men as ushers to bow them, De Trobriand and his staff entered the legislative hall, and the hall rang with Democratic acclamations. Wiltz avowed the dependence of himself and his followers on military aid, and protested their inability to maintain themselves or maintain peace, and requested the General to quell the disturbers, including the Police. Here I refer to page 2 of the memorial sent up by the "Conservative" members—that is, the Democrats:

"In the meanwhile, during the proceedings in the House, an additional number of Police, with a crowd of disorderly persons, entered the lobby and engaged in menacing altercation with the Sergeant at Arms and his ten assistants. Finding that the Sergeants at Arms were contending with the mob, the Speaker endeavored to procure the attendance of additional Sergeants at Arms. About 4 o'clock P. M. the disturbance in the lobby grew serious and a conflict was imminent."

This memorial establishes out of the mouth of the Democrats that turbulence occurred between the Police and other persons, and a violent outbreak was imminent. This Gen. De Trobriand quelled by speaking to those who knew and felt his power to enforce his words, and then the man holding the Speaker's chair by fraud and usurpation, and standing on broken laws, in the name of Louisiana laid his thanks at the feet of an officer in uniform, and the fullness thereof with his sword by his side, which seems so profoundly to have impressed the honorable Senator from Missouri, [Mr. Schurz.]

When this was over, speaking in the presence of this body which could not call the yeas and nays, which had not vigor enough for that, but which had vigor enough to defy and trample upon the laws and the Constitution of Louisiana—this usurping Speaker told De Trobriand that he thanked him because he had prevented bloodshed which was imminent. On this point I refer to page 4 of the memorial of Michael Hahn and his fifty-one colleagues:

"Gen. De Trobriand, in substance, (the committee being unable to get the exact words,) asked Mr. Wiltz whether it was not possible for him to preserve order and keep the house without calling upon him as a United States officer. Mr. Wiltz replied that it was impossible; that he had already instructed his Sergeant at Arms to do so. Gen. De Trobriand then took action in the matter, and quiet was restored with little trouble. Mr. Wiltz then assured Gen. De Trobriand that his coming had prevented bloodshed, and, as your committee is reliably informed, on motion, thanked him in the name of the General Assembly of Louisiana for his prompt response to the summons of the House, and the General retired."

Meanwhile, a majority of the legal members, fifty-two in number, when they could gain their freedom, repaired to the Governor, and by written petition informed him that fraud and violence had taken possession of the hall, and called on him as the Chief Magistrate of the State to put them in possession and cause lawless intruders to desist. Thus notified and thus summoned, the Governor requested and, and the men he asked were soldiers. These men, to the number of three, went into the hall, and doing no violence, insisted that five men who had right to vote or to prevent an organization should take their places among the spectators. Gen. De Trobriand also insisted that fifty-two members of the House, whose election the Senator from Ohio does not deny, fifty-two members who stood inscribed upon the roll, should be permitted to re-enter the hall of legislation. Why did Gen. De Trobriand include that among his acts? Because, by the order of Wiltz, abetted by the men over whom he presided, including the intruders, the armed janissaries with gilded lapels shut the doors in the face of these fifty-two members when they sought to come in. Thus the majority were kept out by force, and it was De Trobriand who alone had the potency to compel the doors to be opened.

The honorable Senator from Ohio, with that naive and picturesque smile which sometimes lights up his face, turns, I see, to a friend as if he deemed this statement a romance. I beg to refer him to page 5 of the memorial of Michael Hahn and others, where he may read:

"When the members returned to the hall, following Gen. De Trobriand, at his request and under his protection, and attempted to follow him through the door, the Sergeant at Arms at the door, at the order of Mr. Wiltz, closed the door in their faces and forcibly prevented them from entering; and they were not allowed to enter until the attention of Gen. De Trobriand was called to the fact; and at his order the Republican members were admitted."

THE CONSERVATIVES RETIRED ONLY WHEN THEY FOUND THEIR PLOT HAD FAILED.

The five intruders were caused to take places among the bystanders. The honorable Senator talked about "the lobby." Prav what does he understand "the lobby" to have been? The room was all one room, as this is. The lobby was that place upon which the Senator's hand would rest were he so to allow it to hang from the back of his chair. Nothing separated the lobby from the body of the hall but a frail railing; not such a one as stood here once, and which on the motion of the honorable Senator is now removed, because his constituents hung upon it and talked so loud as to divert him from his Senatorial meditations; not so firm a barrier as that, but as I am told by a Senator familiar with it, a frail, low railing making only a visible line of demarkation between one part and another part of one and the same room. I have read somewhere that these intruders were cast into the streets. No, Mr. President, they were retired, as my friend before me would retire if, in place of sitting where he does, he were to sit upon one of the sofas sometimes allotted to the most honored guests of the Senate.

This done, all members stood again where the law found them at first; a lawful organization could have been effected at once, but the vote would stand 52 to 50. There was the rub. In view of this fact, the fifty who had just been first the jailers of their colleagues, and then had shut them out, would not vote, would not stay while others voted, and so they went out; of course to break up a quorum and frustrate the law. But it was all peaceable revolution.

This is by no means the whole history even of that day. The Senate of Louisiana was in existence, an organized body confessedly legal. It held over from the previous year, and all its officers were chosen and installed. It was ready to proceed to business. It was its duty to meet at the same hour with the House. It was the duty of all its members to be present. But every Democratic Senator absented himself—what for? Before the hour of meeting, and again after the Democrats of the House withdrew, the Democrats of the Senate and of the House, were all in caucus together,—an odd proceeding considering the surroundings, and considering that there was no lawful joint work to do. Some of the accounts inform us that these Senators were privately assembled in a room near by while their associates were campaigning in the House, and that two hook and ladder companies, with scaling apparatus, were among the appliances of legislation provided by these peaceably assembled and now indignant "representatives of a sovereign State!" The President says he is credibly informed that these proceedings were part of a premeditated plan to wrest the State Government from those who held it. Eye and ear witnesses relate that it was admitted while the scene was passing, that the Democratic minority of State Senators intended to organize a seceded Senate, and join the minority-usurped House in recognizing as State officers the men who only three months before had led a bloody revolution in which many men had been shot down like dogs—i. revolution waged under a proclamation issued by Penn, who had been the candidate for Lieutenant Governor on the Democratic ticket.

This conglomerated plot, this wretched conspiracy, set on foot by men whose very existence testifies to the laxity of law, is justified as a lawful and sacred proceeding. The honorable Senator from Ohio makes the acquisitions of a long life pay tribute to an effort to envelop it in a daze and glamour in which its ugly features may be hidden.

WHAT WAS THE LAWFUL AUTHORITY TO INTERFERE UNDER THE CIRCUMSTANCES.

To what lawful interference and authority is such an affair subject? That is the question now presented to us.

We are asked to believe that such tumult and such disorder in any case, however clear or forcible, is above and beyond the power which may lay hands on all other disorders. The place being a legislative hall, and the men duly returned being among the actors, law-breakers are secure from touch. They stand on holy ground. There, the feet of magistrates may not tread; there, a posse may not go; there, violence is in its sanctuary. The legal argument arises to this, because an attempt to meet the case by all the particulars of fact which exactly measured its degree, involves minute examination of details beyond our reach. The question is one of jurisdiction. The jurisdictional elements are said to be the place and the official character of those concerned. The actors being in part members of a Legislature, and the matter in hand being the organization of a Legislature in a legislative hall, it is insisted that disorder is not, like disorder elsewhere, subject to discipline and restraint.

Orderly or disorderly, peaceable or riotous, such persons in such a place are "a law unto themselves." If knives and pistols are brandished, if men are imprisoned or assaulted, if physical duress is resorted to, if a majority is overthrown by fraud, by noise, by agility, by stratagem; in short, if law be openly trampled under foot, still the proceeding is beyond the reach of external authority. The Chief Magistrate of the State—a civil magistrate, cannot touch it; no one can touch it. The Governor and citizens must stand by and play the part of spectators at a dog-fight, and the upper dog and the under dog must tear each other until they fight it out. If right and peace and law go down in the grapple, and the conflict spread, still the sworn guardians of the peace must look on impartially like judges at a horse-race, or umpires at a prize-fight.

Mr. President, I do not believe this is good morals, good law, good sense, or civilized reason. In discussing such a position, I dismiss the contested facts of a particular case. The question, I repeat, is one of jurisdiction, of right in the Chief Magistrate of a State, present at the locality, to interfere and suppress disorder in a Legislative hall, during an attempt to organize. The honorable Senator from Maryland [Mr. Hamilton] puts an unreal case adroitly thus:

"By what authority, I would ask that Senator, was the Governor to aid in the organization of the Legislature any more than that soldiery he called upon and who did it? What, Sir, has it come to this, I again ask that honorable Senator, that the Governor of a State has a right to organize a Legislature, or to aid in the organization of a Legislature?"

With a statement so perversely ingenious, it is hard to take issue. No one contends that a Governor may organize or aid in organizing a Legislature. To so state the question is to use words to pervert ideas. The Governor of a State has nothing to do with opening a court, with consecrating a bishop, with dedicating a church, with burying the dead; but if turbulence break out in a church, at a sepulchre, or in a court or justice, any civil magistrate has as much power to reduce it as if it broke out on a race-course, in a play-house, or at skating-rink. The civil authorities in free Switzerland have nothing to do with baptizing children; but the other day when children were baptized in Geneva and turbulence broke out, not only the civil authorities, but the military authorities, laid heavy hand upon it. In all these cases, the right of the civil Magistrate must hinge, not upon the place, not on the consequence of the personages guilty, but on the breach of the peace. A court is a temple of justice and of regulated liberty; so is a Legislature; both are public places. If peace reigns there, it is the public peace. If violence seizes upon them, the public peace is broken. A State prison is a public place. The State prison there spoke from Lincoln, in Nebraska, a public building of that State. A dispatch of the 11th of January, published in the Chicago *Tribune*, informs us that the convicts there refused to submit; disorder broke out; and, adds the dispatch, "Gov. Furness has telegraphed to Omaha for United States troops, and fifty soldiers are on the way." These soldiers were not present at Lincoln. The Governor was not present. He could not act on view. No call had been made upon the President of the United States. There was no "domestic violence," in the language of the Senator from Delaware. The troops were not on the spot "to act as police," as Democratic newspapers have just discovered that De Trobriand and his staff acted, on the call of the usurping Speaker. They were summoned from a distance of seventy miles in military array.

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Now, having answered the Senator, I have a question for him. Where has the Senator's constitutional sword been slumbering all the time since troops on the United States ousted the State authorities of Nebraska, and with their bayonets thrust down disturbers of the peace? We have heard no flourish of constitutional trumpets—not a note even from the coryphaeus of the band. There has not even been any curdling of blood, nor one faint spasm of constitutional virtue. A Governor, of his own mere motion, with nothing for his messenger, ousts the troops of the United States to proceed seventy miles from their post and make one of the buildings of a "sovereign State" the theatre of the submission they forcibly compelled, and not a resolution of inquiry is offered, not a word of disapproval is spoken by the disciplinarians of State rights with the Constitution—the champions of State rights. Why is this? Convicts cannot vote. Convicts are poor material to make favorite or fashionable martyrs of. It would be hard to fire the public heart for them, albeit their case is the same in the sight of the Constitution. Hit them again—they have no friends; save sympathy and pity, no one to interpose between them and the law daring to be punished—waste no words on vermin, who, all told, could not carry one primary election.

Mr. President, if there be a spot in any State, be it palace or hovel, exempt from visitation when a crime or breach of the peace occurs there, it is a spot not marked on the map, or so hidden or fenced about with physical barriers as to be inaccessible to ministers of law. The Capitol building in a capital city is not such a place.

It is argued on a separate ground that acts such as are reported from New-Orleans are not amenable to municipal law, because done pending the process of organizing a legislative body. To be sure, the statutes of Louisiana were defied; but for this the Senator from Maryland [Mr. Hamilton] makes curt apology. His defense, if not logical, is all the logic can make. He dispenses with the statutes altogether; he says the law was not binding, and might be defied. Why? Because it had been enacted; because it stood unrepealed and unchallenged! This is odd, but it is the Senator's reasoning. It made, he says, by a previous Legislature. Of course, it could not have been made by a future Legislature. The argument, therefore, is, that because it was the law, it was not the law! The Senator says:

*"If the organic law, which is supreme, prescribes a mode, that mode must be observed, but nothing besides. * * * Just here, barring its sup ere the honorable Senator from Louisiana, [Mr. West,] who stated that the Governor's legislative enactment prescribing how a future Legislature should be organized, it could not be legally organized unless it followed the forms thus prescribed. I deny the legal conclusion that the Senator would attribute to any such legislative enactment. Such enactments, for precaution's sake, may be passed as tending to preserve order, but they can have no legal binding power upon an incoming Legislature."*

THE UNLAWFULNESS OF THE VIOLENT ORGANIZATION BY THE CONSERVATIVES.

This is the gospel of peace preached by the law-abiding Senator from Maryland in behalf of the lamb-like complainants whose champion he is. He does not contend for the right of a Legislature to repeal the acts of its predecessor. In this, as a general truth, all would agree. He does not content himself with insisting that one house may resist and undo what both houses, and the whole law-making power, have done. This would be violent and revolutionary, but still it would fall short of his need. The stress of his case pushes him yet further, and he asserts that a minority of members may, before the body is organized, before it has power to call the yeas and nays, according to the Senator from Ohio, before it is a "house," defy and disregard the statute laws of the State. Even this enormous pretension was too small for the occasion. The Constitution of Louisiana remitted to the statute law the mode of settling contested seats, and ordained that the yeas and nays should be entered on the journal at the call of two members *upon any question*. This, too, was trodden under foot; and all this wrong piled on wrong is justified and glorified.

Mr. President, I ask the attention of the Senate to a high authority touching the position, the power, and the relations held by the Clerk of the old House on the 4th of January, to show the nullity of the trick by which an unauthorized person usurped the province of propounding questions, and unlawful questions, to the body. Here is the report of a famous case, the case of the Commonwealth *vs.* Green and others, heard and decided in Pennsylvania in 1839. It was a *quo warranto* to test the right of Ashbel Green and others to certain offices to which they had been elected by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church. My honorable friend from Ohio, though somewhat mixed about cruses of oil, and other leading cases reported in the Scriptures, will have some respect for this case, because Andrew Jackson, whom he venerates, was so moved by the dissensions it treats of, that when asked what troubled him most, Gen. Jackson

how a play is "damned." Mr. Clifford and others hissed the play and disturbed the spectators. Mr. Clifford and others were seized by a ticket-agent, how he was uniformed does not appear. This functionary seized Clifford and others, violently removed them from the play-house, carried them through the streets, and imprisoned them. An action was brought for false imprisonment. The justification was that they were engaged in riotous proceedings. The case was heard before the court, and the judgment was delivered by Mansfield. I read first the syllabus of the case:

"Yet if a number of persons, having come to the theatre with a predetermined purpose of interrupting the performance, for this purpose make a great noise and disturbance, so as to render the actors entirely inaudible, though without offering personal violence to any individual, or doing any injury to the house, they are, in point of law, guilty of a riot."

Mansfield says:

"But if any body of men were to go to the theatre with the settled intention of hissing an actor, or even of damning a piece, there can be no doubt that such a deliberate and preconcerted scheme *would amount to a conspiracy*, and that the persons concerned in it might be brought to punishment. *If people endeavor to effect an object by means which might otherwise have been prevented.*"

[At this point the honorable Senator yielded to a motion for adjournment.]

Friday, Jan. 29, 1875.

DID OR DID NOT A RIOT OCCUR IN THE CHAMBER

The New York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEB. 15, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—HENRY V.—Mr. George Regnold, Mr. Frederick Thorne, Mr. Charles Calvert, Miss Berthe Girardin.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—WOMEN OF THE DAY.—Mr. James Lewis, Mr. George Parkes, Miss Fanny Davenport, Miss Sara Jewett.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE SHAUGHRAUN—Mr. J. R. Montague, Mr. Dion Boucicault, Miss Ada Dyas.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE TWO ORPHANS—Mr. John Parselle, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Miss Fanny Morant, Miss Kate Claxton.

PARK THEATRE.—GIROFLE-GIROFLA (Opera Bouffe)—Mlle. Minetti, Mlle. Dorel, M. Duplan.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—OFF THE LINE—THE DODGER.—Mr. J. L. Toole.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.—EQUESTRIANISM, ATHLETIC.—MENAGERIE.—MUSEUM.—Open afternoon and evening.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

BOWERY THEATRE.—WEALTH AND CRIME.—Mr. A. H. Sheldon, Theodore Loyal.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE—CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

ROBINSON HALL.—PERSONATION AND SONGS by Mr. Frederic Maccabe.

COLOSSEUM.—CYCLORAMA OF PARIS BY NIGHT—OPERETTAS—SKETCHES.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY—NEGRO DELINEATIONS, &c.—Mr. Bryant, Mr. Emerson.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Messrs. Birch, Wamboid, and Backus.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—EXHIBITION OF WATER COLOR PAINTINGS.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—EXHIBITION OF ANCIENT STATUARY, PAINTINGS, &c. Day only.

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A new branch office of THE TIMES *has been established at No.* 1,257 *Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets, for the convenience of our up-town patrons, and is open daily, Sundays included, from* 4 *A. M. to* 9 *P. M. Advertisements and subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at* 4 *A. M.*

Our Washington dispatches this morning give a detailed account of the recent negotiations for a "compromise" in Louisiana. The main object of these negotiations was to secure some peaceful method of administering the ordinary and necessary functions of the Government without intervention on the part of the Federal Administration on the one hand and without local disorder on the other. Such an arrangement must have been of the greatest possible value to the State in every way, and it ought to have enlisted the support of all honest public men who could have advanced it. We believe that no one who makes himself familiar with the facts will doubt that the members of the Congressional Committee, recently returned from New-Orleans, have done all that they could, and much more than could have fairly been asked of them, to bring about a settlement. That they have failed is a very unfortunate thing for Louisiana and for the country. It is not the least of the misfortunes of that unhappy State that her domestic troubles are just now furnishing political capital to a number of greedy and unscrupulous politicians, both at home and in the North, and these gentlemen would rather see her people still further sunken in poverty and disorder than to lose the party gains that may be made. It may well be, however, that in this case the politicians have gone too far, and that the people of Louisiana, especially those outside New-Orleans, may refuse to be any longer made their tools.

We cannot see any special advantage to be gained from the further consideration by the House Committee of TOM SCOTT'S absurd subsidy scheme. The time thus consumed might be devoted to better uses. The Senate is fully committed, not only against this particular "grab," but against the entire class of which this is a conspicuous specimen. That was made evident by the defeat of the Oregon subsidy last week. The "National Grange," we perceive, has also been bolstering SCOTT'S job. It might have saved itself the trouble, and, we may add, the discredit. If the Grangers expect to do the farming interest any good, it will not be by helping to saddle the country with costly speculations like the Texas Pacific Railroad.

A correspondent writes to us on the question of the proposal recently submitted to the Government on the part of the Union Pacific Railroad Company. Concerning the relations between the Government and the company, or between the shareholders and the Directors, we cannot express any opinion. But it seems clear that the proposed arrangement is not so one-sided as our correspondent is disposed to consider it. If the Government and the public would gain by it—as it seems probable that they would—surely the company would also gain in being released from doubtful litigation and disturbing claims. These, however, are points which we must leave the interested parties to settle among them. It appears to be desirable, on many grounds, that a good understanding should exist between the Government and the company. A large amount of national wealth has been invested in the enterprise in various ways; and it is not seemly to have the company settling its affairs with the Government by means of law-suits. Whether the present proposal is strictly equitable or not, the Secretary of the Treasury is more competent to decide than we are; but if he can properly get rid of litigation and disputes, it seems well worth while that he should do so.

The Catholics have begun a new and vigorous campaign among the colored people in the South, with the intention of making proselytes. They are reported to be establishing missions and schools in many of the States expressly for the blacks, and are devoting especial attention to the leaders, endeavoring to persuade them that if the Southern Protestants maintain caste in their churches and in their theological seminaries, it will be for the interest of the negroes to go over en masse to the Catholic Church. We have as yet no accounts of any marked success attendant on the missionary labors of the priests, and it is probable that the negroes will give them but little encouragement, as they escape being classed as inferiors in white church congregations by leaving them and banding together in their own. Northern Protestants, moreover, are rapidly providing them with as many theological schools as they demand.

In the death of MR. SAMUEL HOOPER, of Massachusetts, the country loses one of the few remaining "gentlemen of the old school" who were equally prominent in commerce and public affairs. In Boston, where solidity and permanence characterize mercantile and social institutions, he was reckoned with those merchant princes whose names have been synonyms throughout the world for business probity, honor, and enterprise. He was a successful man of affairs, a capable legislator, and a wise and public-spirited citizen. Entering Congress at the beginning of LINCOLN'S Administration, he brought his large abilities and experience into the service of the country when these were most needed. A sound financier, as well as an unwavering patriot, he was honored by the friendship of LINCOLN and CHASE; and when, in the stormiest times, he rose in the House to discuss measures to provide ways and means for the support of the Government in its struggle, he always commanded respectful attention. Massachusetts has given many great men to the nation; but none has been in his place more useful than the eminent citizen whose death has just been recorded.

SENATOR CONKLING ON LOUISIANA.

We publish to-day a full report of Senator CONKLING'S speech on the events which occurred at the beginning of last month in New-Orleans. Since the day on which we received the first news of DE TROBRIAND'S appearance in the Legislature, many important facts have come to light. It is quite clear that the Democrats were not quite the ill-used persons which they first reported themselves to be. They had not the slightest objection to "military interference" when they found it useful to themselves. Their solicitude for the Constitution and for their rights began at the precise moment when they discovered that Gen. DE TROBRIAND—himself a Democrat—wished to repair the mistake he had committed at the expense of the Republicans. If he or his commanding officers could have been induced to sanction the proceedings under which the Republican majority was practically stifled, we should have heard no complaint from the Democratic Party. That much must now be obvious to every man in the country.

Senator CONKLING, however, does not by any means confine himself to the consideration of this point. He enters with great care into the discussion of all the circumstances attending the scene in the Legislature, and brings forward some facts which will be new to the public, in relation to many antecedent circumstances. He states, for instance, evidently on information derived from official sources, that the proceedings of WILTZ and his political friends formed only a part of an organized conspiracy to deprive the Republicans of all power in the State. Of course, we cannot express any opinion on this statement, because we have not access to all the papers which alone could enable us to test it. But Senator CONKLING is not in the habit of making idle assertions, and it is only reasonable to suppose that he would make quite certain that the credibility of his narrative was not likely to be overthrown by any part of it being shown to be inaccurate. His habits as a lawyer would naturally lead him to be very sure about all his facts. Moreover, Senator CONKLING proves beyond all doubt that the Democrats themselves have over and over again justified the employment of United States officers or soldiers in cases where the preservation of order was demanded. The instances cited by the Senator are very remarkable, and they deserve to be carefully considered by our readers. It will be seen that in this part of his speech, Mr. CONKLING contrived to deliver several home thrusts at the Democrats, and Senator THURMAN especially suffered severely in the encounter. It is not surprising that we have heard very little from Mr. THURMAN about "bayonet government" and "military hirelings" since this speech was delivered. The Democrats have, in truth, cut a sorry figure in this discussion from beginning to end. Nothing was to be gained from deliberate misrepresentation on either side, for the truth was bound to come out in the end; and in the meantime there was no election pending. So that the usual motive for Democratic misrepresentation was lacking in this particular case.

Now that Mr. CONKLING has dealt successfully with the Democratic Party in its relation to this question, we should be glad to see him follow up his present speech with another on the general condition of Louisiana and the South, and on the best means of restoring the entire region to peace and prosperity. This is an end worthy of the highest ambition of any man; and the greatest statesman of the century has never been called upon to face a more difficult problem. Senator CONKLING touches upon it toward the close of his speech; but the speech itself was not directed to this particular subject, and therefore it makes no pretension to be exhaustive. The Southern people are recommended to go to work; but it must be remembered that they are laboring under the disadvantage of having little or no means to work with. The re-establishment of order is the first thing necessary to attract Northern or foreign capital to the Southern States, and in what way even that preliminary step to true "reconstruction" can be arrived at is not at all clear. Party differences will always create bitterness of feeling—they do so in New-York and Massachusetts no less than in South Carolina and Louisiana. They do not lead to conspiracies and revolutions in the former States, it is true, but then it must be borne in mind that these States have not recently had their Governments utterly changed and the former conditions of social life reversed. These elements in the problem must be taken into account. We are glad to find that Senator CONKLING avows an earnest desire to see the South once more take her position as a highly prosperous member of the Union. He declares that he would give his vote for any party or any measure which was certain to bring about that result. No one can doubt his sincerity, and it would be a great advantage to the whole country if he would apply his talents, and use his immense influence with his party, in the endeavor to effect a permanent pacification of the South. Surely no man could devote his life to a nobler or greater end. It can never be reached without the co-operation of the Republican Party. The Democrats cannot possibly lead us to it. The Republican Party alone can settle these dangerous questions, and there does not seem to be any man to-day in the Republican Party more influential than Senator CONKLING. He and the President together must be regarded as the heads of the party at this moment. If, then, Senator CONKLING would deal with the Southern difficulty with the same care and thought which he has bestowed on a local outbreak of it in New-Orleans, he could scarcely fail to make an important contribution to political history. We hope we may regard the speech which we print to-day as merely introductory to an address on the still greater question which lies behind the January troubles in New-Orleans.

LEGISLATING FOR CLAIM AGENTS.

In the Thirty-seventh Congress, while the House had under consideration the venerable claim of some person who had supplied beef to the Army, during an Indian war, OWEN LOVEJOY made a good hit. He recalled the picture of the Continental Army, starving and short of ammunition, during the darkest days of the Revolution, when a claim agent, with a similar demand, went roaring through the camps—"Beef! beef! beef!" The Revolutionary claim agent was a type of all that have come after him; he owned a demand which he bought "on a speculation," and he urged it in season and out of season. No matter what were the circumstances of the country, the Army, or the Treasury, to him there was but one object in view—beef. Last Saturday an obstacle furnished by the claim agents blocked the way of necessary legislation in the House. It is called a bill to equalize soldiers' bounties—a taking title, and one which the lobby can use with effectiveness. It may have a just principle for its basis; and we would not pretend now to say one word as to the motives of the framers of the bill. But we do know that the best authorities are of the opinion that its passage will take one hundred millions from the Treasury—when there is so much money there to be taken. Furthermore, it is well known that most, if not all, this money will go into the hands of claim agents. In fact, most of these claims which have money in them are owned by second or third parties. A plea was made the other day in favor of an Indian claim which called for the appropriation of a few millions to the Choctaws and Chickasaws. Members who ought to have known better grew eloquent over the wrongs of the poor Indians, and the shamelessness of breaking the national faith. It happened that the only Choctaws and Chickasaws who cut any figure in the case hung about the green baize doors of the hall of the House, or sat breathlessly watching the proceedings from the gallery. They were claim agents, in fine broadcloth and wearing diamond shirt-pins. So, when a proposition is made to take a slice from the Japanese indemnity fund and distribute it as prize-money, it would undoubtedly be found that, with few exceptions, the real sharers in the gift—if it should be made—would be speculators who have bought up the "claims" of men now scattered to the four winds.

One discouraging feature of these insolent demands is their pertinacity. The beef claim which so excited honest OWEN LOVEJOY'S ire was one of great antiquity; it was the legacy of an old Democratic Administration; but it had grown with years, each successive presentation of it showing a steady advance on past figures. One of these claims is like that brought by some disappointed spinster in damages for a breach of promise of marriage. She asks ten thousand dollars for blasted hopes and blighted affections, though she may at first have been willing to make it fifteen hundred. An original claim of a few hundred dollars is always increased one-hundred-fold when it goes before Congress, and if that session does not see it paid, it is expanded in like proportion at each successive rebuff. The explanation of this is that it gets out of the hands of first holders, who were ready to take a small percentage on their original claim. And the worst of it is that, sooner or later, it sneaks through Congress, and the speculators divide the spoil. In a moment when the dreaded watch-dogs of the Treasury relax their vigilance, the long-deferred bill is rushed through, and the patient waiting of many years is rewarded at last. A good haul is made from the Treasury; but the original claimant has long since lost all interest in the case that bears his name.

Of course, many of the claims which demand so much of the attention of Congress would never be heard of if the Government were more prompt in its payments. The very fact that these bills have not been paid, however, should cast a suspicion on their character. Not to speak of the vast cloud of claims growing out of the late civil war, the two Democratic Administrations just previous to that of LINCOLN were prolific in occasions for claims. The Mormon war, the Kansas raids, the Indian disturbances on the North-western frontier, and various other occurrences of that nature, may be said to have spawned a vast brood of claim agents. These men, with well-worn "vouchers" from Quartermasters, Indian agents, and politicians, have infested Congress like a perennial cloud of locusts. Bills having for their titles "For the relief of ——," or "To indemnify ——," hang on Congress as the noble army of camp-followers tag on the flanks of an invading army. The Court of Claims relieves Congress of some of the final responsibility for paying these demands. But a Congressional reference is often a *quasi* indorsement of a claim that should have been summarily kicked under the table on presentation. So well is this known that the lobbyists, when all else fails, ask desperately that they may be sent to the Court of Claims with their job. They have slight chances there, to be sure; but this is better than nothing; and nothing is exactly what they do not want. The amount of legislation done for claim agents may be partly estimated by a glance at the docket on a "private bill day." But the big jobs are tacked on to appropriation bills, or they are boldly put forth in independent propositions. To prepare and manipulate these requires the maintenance of a considerable force of men. Washington is full of claim agents. They are decayed Congressmen, retired clerks, and sharp lawyers. The departments are besieged by them; and Postmaster General JEWELL found it necessary to make war upon them immediately upon his entry into office. We do not know how he has succeeded in carrying out his plan to refuse payment to claims presented at second or third hands, but his fulmination on the whole subject of agents, attorneys, and assignments of claims had a good effect for a time. In Congress the case is quite different; good-natured members are found ready to present doubtful demands in the form of bills, and other good-natured Congressmen are quite as ready to vote for them. Valuable time is wasted, and the money, in a multitude of instances, is eventually voted for claims that have only a speculative value. Just now, while the country is absolutely suffering for prompt and intelligent legislation concerning the national finances, all demands on the Treasury, however speciously formed, should be rigorously put aside.

ANOTHER "COMMUNITY" SWINDLE.

It is not many months since the world was enlightened as to the aims and prospects of the "Dawn Valcour Community." Glowing accounts were published of a fertile island in the middle of Lake Champlain; and it was announced that this "earthly paradise" had been generously transferred to a community of persons whose advanced ideas of social reform would render them free from all the ills and embarrassments which more worldly society is heir to. "Valcour" was represented as worth an immense sum, and deluded enthusiasts in all parts of the country were led to believe that an investment in the island Arcadia was not only an imperative duty which they owed their souls, but a speculation which would result in increasing their fortunes. People who, after years of toil and privation, had succeeded in founding small homes in the West, sold them at great sacrifices, and hurried to the communistic estate, freely giving their small savings for the support of the new enterprise. Many persons who did not even know what the doctrines of the Valcourites were, but who had a vague idea that a charming existence, free from dull toil, and full of leisure for reveries and experiments, might be passed in the colony, came forward with alacrity and ready money. The island, upon examination, did not prove to be quite so enchanting or flowery as the more enthusiastic had fancied it; but it did not occur to any of the settlers that the whole affair was a swindle until they found themselves likely to be sold out to a mortgagee in the Spring, and turned adrift penniless. Winter showed them that the island was a desolate and dreary place, where it would be impossible to be happy under any circumstances; and they finally discovered that the supposed philanthropist, who was said to have generously given them Valcour Island, was nothing more than a clever speculator, who expected to get possession of their money, and who would remorselessly sacrifice them the moment that the enterprise did not pay to his satisfaction.

The swindled enthusiasts have had the courage to call an indignation meeting, and denounce the whole "community" transaction as a "stupendous fraud." But that does not give them back their homes and fortunes, madly sacrificed in pursuit of an absurd ideal. The natives around Valcour think it astonishing that any one should have been so willfully blind as not to find out that the project was a swindle, since those who organized it were publicly known as tricksters. When the madness was on the new-comers, however, it was of no use to offer them advice. Now they have to begin the world anew; and the speculators who originated the Valcour swindle will probably have many ruined lives to answer for.

A great many innocent folk, in their search after the "ideal life," come to their senses much later and get scorched more severely than the settlers at Valcour. The "Peculiar People" in England furnish an instance in point. These "Peculiar" ones were evicted from their singularly-constituted community by a legal process, whereupon, from that time, some months since, until now, they have remained homeless by the wayside, or have now and then taken shelter in barns offered them by pitying neighbors. They fancy that the profane agencies which dared to meddle with their community will be compelled by Divine interposition to do penance for it by re-establishing everything as it was. Some of them show signs of discouragement, and hint that unless the expected supernatural interference comes soon, they shall return to the homes and trades which they once solemnly abjured forever; but the majority are as fanatical as the East Indian dervishes, who persist in holding up their right arms for ten years at a time.

The passion for some strange and new social life—something utterly at variance with everything experienced before, and free from the usual restraints, is one of the most singular of the abnormal developments of the human mind. This passion takes a firm hold of thousands of people who are healthy, prosperous, seemingly happy, and who would never be suspected of sentimentalism. They have no occasion to hate society as ordinarily regulated, nor to fly from it because they fear that they cannot lead proper lives within its bounds. They are not actuated by any contempt for political tyranny, or by anything save morbid imaginings and desires which are not definitely expressed in their own minds, and which, in many cases, need only careful and insidious prompting to break out into license and abomination. They are always on the lookout for an apostle, or a leader, in the service of some new hair-brained scheme for rendering life more delightful, and they fall an easy prey to impostors. For those who owe the facility with which they are deceived to their ignorance, all honest people have a profound pity; but as to the conduct of those who lose their homes and fortunes in unsuccessful endeavors to found communities because they hope to make them nurseries of social disorganization, there can be but one verdict—"Served them right!" It is to be hoped that there are none of the latter class among the duped settlers at Valcour.

"SUPERNATURAL RELIGION."

The remarkable success of the recent anonymous work on *Supernatural Religion* among the cultivated classes of England shows how rife is the spirit of skepticism. The book contains nothing new in the old arguments of infidels, and in many of its positions is a mere transcript of the pleadings of the Tübingen school. BAUR has said the same things with reference to the Synoptic Gospels and the Gospel of John, and with a more profound scholarship, and has been answered again and again.

The attack on miracles is an echo of former arguments of the same kind. Nothing in these late skeptical objections can for a moment equal in acuteness and power HUME'S celebrated argument against miracles, addressed, too, to a generation full of the unbelief which followed the reign of the French encyclopedists and the outburst of the French Revolution. Far more then than now could it be said that the culture of the day was unbelieving or atheistical. To many, no doubt, at the beginning of this century it seemed, as it does now to many in England, that Christianity had had its day, and a new era of "Reason" was to begin.

But in the steady, onward flow of the Christian religion the doubts of the eighteenth century were mere eddies, and again, after a few years, all the best progress and highest aims of the world were included in this faith, and, at least in Anglo-Saxon countries, a new era of faith began. Germany, it is true, had its period of "Rationalism," but this has already finished its short course. The human mind must have a religion. Science or philosophy is not enough for it. If it reject Christianity, it will take up some superstition like "Spiritualism." At this day, despite all the powerful attacks leveled at it, the Christian faith stands stronger among all civilized nations than it did in the time of VOLTAIRE. And we may be confident that the practical mind of England, though it may wander temporarily in the mazes of unbelief, and after the objects seen in the mirage of skepticism, must return to the solid ground and sure path where so many generations have trodden with firm faith and abounding hope.

One of the especial points of *Supernatural Religion* is fortunately one that the common mind is competent to judge upon, as well as the learned. It is the threadbare argument against the authenticity of St. JOHN'S Gospel as testimony, because of the contrast in style, and the language and thought reported, to that of the other Evangelists. Now, if any one will imagine the kind of report which two utterly different witnesses would have given, say, of SHAKESPEARE'S life and sayings, had they known him personally, one can understand contrasts in the best contemporary testimony. The serious witness would have spoken of the profound morality, the deep sense of religion, and the awe before the contrast between time and eternity, in the great dramatist's nature. He would quote from his conversation words which showed a mind penetrating beneath the shows of all outward things, and filled with the sense of eternal principles. The gay companion would recall the brilliant fancy, the repartee, the rich enjoyment of things of time and sense. Each could quote words showing almost a different mental temperament, and yet each would be an honest witness and biographer. GREVILLE, in his journal, describes Mrs. SOMERVILLE as "a mincing, smirking woman, who talked nothings and nonsense." LA PLACE would have described her as a profound mathematician and skillful astronomer. We can imagine that different biographies of GOETHE might have been written had it been possible for CARLYLE and BOSWELL to have been his companions and biographers. The former would remember his profound and mystical sayings, the latter would recall his every-day utterances and his matter-of-fact doings and words. Yet both would be truthful chroniclers.

A conversation reported by CARLYLE and one related by BOSWELL would certainly be as different as the words quoted by JOHN and by MATTHEW. To the Christian believer it always seems that the author of JOHN'S Gospel penetrates deeper into the inner life and secret thoughts of the Saviour than the synoptical writers. They each give what is of untold value to the world. One, the every-day words and characteristic actions of their Master, so simply related that all men of all races, in whatever language, read the record with unfailing interest. The other, the mystical, poetic sayings, the deeper thoughts, the more spiritual aspirations, such as for ages since have inspired the leaders of religious thought and the most elevated souls. Each witness reported what most touched his nature. Each saw a different side of the wonderful Being. Each heard a different language from "the lips which spoke as never man spoke." And yet each witness was true. Each narrative is a correct biography. No doubt the mental peculiarities of each biographer colored the narrative of each. But that is unavoidable. They give us together as correct a picture of the most imposing life ever spent on earth as human language is capable of drawing. That the narratives should present points of difference and contrast is only another evidence of their naturalness. The author of *Supernatural Religion* must find a stronger argument before he can weaken the faith of this generation in the authenticity of the Gospels.

ITALIAN EMIGRATION.

From geographical reasons, as well as from the tendency of commercial interests, it may be inferred that Italy always took a more or less active part in emigration. The Eastern trade was for centuries a channel of wealth for Italian merchants, and must have offered them occasional inducements to seek their fortunes beyond the natural limits of the Peninsula. Another source from which this number of fortune-seekers probably derived some increase is to be found in the eminence which Italians have long sustained in several of the liberal and artistic professions. Premiums, such as are held out to special talents, cannot have failed to keep up a temporary outflow from certain ranks of the population. But as it affected very little the places whence it originated, as well as those to which it moved, there was not much attention paid to Italian emigration. It is only within a brief period that it assumed larger proportions, and that the Government thought it worth while to keep an official record and reliable tables of returns. The most important document on the subject was published about six months ago, by two gentlemen connected with the State Department and the Board of Official Statistics.

According to their returns, the number of Italians who are established in foreign parts is not much less than five hundred thousand. A little less than half of this number is found in Europe or on the coasts of the Mediterranean. The main stream of emigrants who cross the ocean is turned toward the southern shores of the American continent. Affinity of races, and a climate more like their own than is that of North America, probably are the motives of preference. Among the virgin lands which invite a spirit of foreign enterprise, those which form the rich basin of the Rio de la Plata are favorites. There are at this time not fewer than one hundred thousand inhabitants of Italian origin in the Argentine Republic. They follow various pursuits, and industriously develop the wealth of their adopted country. In Uruguay also they head the statistical tables of foreign emigration. These show that of a hundred immigrants, there are thirty-five Italians, twenty-seven Spaniards, fourteen Frenchmen, seven English, three Germans, and fourteen of various other nationalities.

If Italian emigrants are less numerous in Chili, Peru, Bolivia, and Venezuela, it is, perhaps, owing to local political complications, or to difficulties of access. When these are once removed, there is no doubt that those countries will draw a considerable portion of European emigration. They contain immense pastoral, agricultural, and mineral wealth. Their population is very much below what it ought to be, considering their area and resources, and the enterprising, industrious European is sure, sooner or later, to find there conditions of welfare and success such as the Old World does not afford.

The Government of Brazil, more liberal and progressive than any other in South America, has offered extraordinary inducements to foreign emigration. There is room there for millions, for its present population of about twelve millions gives only four inhabitants to the square mile. There is wealth, too, for millions, at a moderate expense of labor. But all the facilities, privileges and hopes held forth have yet failed to yield the desired results. Germans alone have begun to show themselves in respectable numbers, and Italians still prefer the banks of the Rio de la Plata to those of the Amazon.

As for the United States, they have up to a recent date been little thought of by Italian emigrants. It was in 1858 that the first important arrival was recorded. Since 1866 there has been an increase on previous returns, and, according to the nearest calculations, there are to-day about seventy thousand Italians in this country. California draws them more than any other State. The City of New-York contains about five thousand. A few only bring capital. Most of them belong to the working and uneducated classes. They find employment in the streets, on the wharves, on railroads, and are employed in various ways as laborers, journeymen, sweepers, plasterers, venders, organ-grinders and rag-pickers. Many come over without any resources whatever, allured by fallacious pictures and promises, and fleeced of the little they may have possessed by a set of scheming scoundrels. The Italian Government owed to its subjects the duty of protecting them against such deceptions, and we owe it to ourselves to protest against the importation and extension of pauperism. All men willing to work and be useful are welcome to our shores, but we do not mean them to be a place of refuge for the paupers or the criminals and outcasts of the Old World.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE UNION PACIFIC COMPANY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I see that you are disposed to regard the offer of the Union Pacific Railroad, to create a sinking fund in favor of the Government, as a very fair one, I am, however, disposed to think that it is a little too "fair" to the Government, and not fair enough to the shareholders.

You must remember that this great road has been built and put in working order long before the time originally fixed. The company was not bound by its charter to complete it till 1875. The work of pressing forward its construction has cost the company more than the entire amount of the subsidy paid by the Government. Thus the Government has gained by saving immensely in cost of transportation, while we, the shareholders, have gained nothing directly—although, of course, I admit, that the permanent value of our property has been largely increased.

Its stock has risen from 25 to 40; a better class of persons are dealing in it—that is to say, permanent investors; and it is universally admitted to be one of the most valuable and promising properties in the country. All this I gladly concede but I still maintain that, so far, the Government has gained more by the early completion of the road than the stockholders. Again, I ask you to remember that the company has incurred another great expense in the improvement of its property, by raising the level of the road from two to five feet for a distance of about 750 miles. This has cost, I suppose, not less than $2,000,000. The object of the work was, of course, to prevent snow blockades; but it is obvious that a large sum has been withdrawn from our resources, and that in this matter also the Government, and not the shareholders, has been the gainer.

Can the company now afford to pay $500,000 a year to the Government, and a still larger sum—$750,000 a year—after a certain period? At present only one-half of the compensation for services rendered for the Government "need be applied to the payment of the bonds issued by the Government in aid of the construction of the said roads," such being the language of the act of amendment. In the opinion given by that eminent lawyer, the late Judge Curtis, it is shown conclusively that the Government cannot claim more than this. There may, indeed, be endless litigation on the question. But will that help the Government? Will it be fair or just to what is allowed on all hands to be a great national enterprise? The Government was very anxious to have the road completed during the war; and the road served its purpose then, and has done so ever since. Is it not a stretch of liberality on the part of the Directors at this moment to tax the resources of the company at the rate of half a million a year? The Government is on the right side. That gets its money by a saving in its expenses in the Post Office and War Departments alone. But from whence are our fair and reasonable profits to come?

As a shareholder, I venture to put that question to the Directors. I do not complain of them. I am aware that they are showing a great deal of enterprise and vigor in the management of the road. They are rapidly bringing it into a position which will justify our hopes, and enable it to pay steady dividends; and when the Union Pacific is placed in that condition all similar roads will be benefited, capital will flow naturally into similar enterprises, and such projects as the Texas Pacific will need no subsidies or guarantees from Government, because investors will be encouraged to place their money in them. The general tone of the financial and commercial market would be vastly improved.

But surely the present interests of the shareholders should be regarded. It is quite clear that the sum of $500,000 a year is more than the Government could get from the company, under compulsion, for years to come. Is it wise to pay it now? If so, and if it is just at the same time, there is no more to be said. I should, however, like to receive a little information on the points which I respectfully ask to submit through your columns. L. C.

OBITUARY.

EDWARD DELAFIELD, M. D.

Dr. Edward Delafield died at his residence, No. 1 East Seventeenth street, corner of Fifth avenue, on Saturday, the 13th inst., in the eighty-first year of his age. Dr. Delafield was the son of John Delafield, who for many years held a high position in the mercantile community of New-York. He was born in the year 1794, and after a preliminary education in this City he was graduated from Yale College in 1812. He entered the office of the late Samuel Borrowe, M. D., and graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1815. He completed his regular term of service in the New-York Hospital, and then went abroad. He continued his studies chiefly in London, where he was a pupil of Sir Astley Cooper and Mr. Abernethy. He returned home after about a year's absence, and, in connection with the late Dr. John Kearney Rodgers, established the New-York Eye and Ear Infirmary in November, 1820. Of this institution he was an attending surgeon until 1850, when he was elected consulting surgeon, and in 1870 he was made Vice President.

In this, his first public professional enterprise, he maintained the warmest interest through life, and much of its success may fairly be credited to his active labors and wise and prudent counsels. Soon after the foundation of the infirmary he became a partner of Dr. Borrowe, and was early introduced into a large and lucrative practice. In 1834 he was appointed one of the attending physicians to the New-York Hospital, a position which he held for four years. In 1839 he was appointed Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and continued to fill the chair with signal ability until the year 1858, when his increasing private practice obliged him reluctantly to resign both his professorship at the college and his position at the hospital. In the year 1842 he became the founder of the Society for the Relief of the Widows and Orphans of Medical Men, of which he was the first President, and to the management of whose affairs he, always devoted much of his time, his great business capacity, his prudence, and conservative views fitting him in a peculiar manner to act as the guardian of pecuniary interests. In 1851 he was elected President of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, a position which he held at the time of his death. As President of the college he became by a provision in the will of Mr. Roosevelt a member of the Board of Governors of the Roosevelt Hospital, of which board he was the President. He was Chairman of the Building Committee of the hospital, and devoted himself unsparingly to the details of the building and the organization of the institution. The success attending these efforts largely belonged to the careful and intelligent study which Dr. Delafield gave to the whole subject of hospital construction and organization. As a teacher Dr. Delafield was quiet, clear, methodical, emphatic in his views, terse, elegant, and distinct in his mode of expressing them. As a private practitioner Dr. Delafield achieved a high reputation. He carried in a remarkable degree the confidence of his patients. His great medical sagacity, combined with his extensive scientific acquirements, secured him success in the management of disease which few have rivaled, and the kindly and devoted interest which he felt for the sick intrusted to his skill, brought him the love and affection as well as the gratitude of those to whom he ministered.

The disease which caused Dr. Delafield's death was pneumonia, of which he had been sick nearly a year and a half. His brother, Joseph Delafield, aged eighty-one, died of the same disease on Friday night after a sickness of eighteen hours. His obituary was published in THE TIMES yesterday. Another brother, and the sole surviving one, Henry, aged eighty-three, is lying sick of the same disease, and at a late hour last night was not expected to live till morning.

REV. ROBERT H. PATTISON.

Rev. Robert H. Pattison, Pastor of the Western Methodist Episcopal Church of Philadelphia, died yesterday morning at his residence, Lombard street, of paralysis. Mr. Pattison was about fifty-four years of age, and for years was Secretary of the Philadelphia Conference and Presiding Elder of the Northern District. He was also prominently identified with the Masonic Order.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE THEATRES THIS EVENING.

Mr. J. L. Toole will to-night act at the Lyceum Theatre in "Off the Line," "The Dodger," and "Domestic Economy." At Wood's Museum Mr. S. C. France will appear in "Marked for Life." Mr. A. H. Sheldon and Theodore Loyal are to delight the frequenters of the Bowery in a new drama called "Wealth and Crime," and the Colosseum, at the other extremity of the town, is to simultaneously open its doors. No changes of programme are noticeable at the other houses.

SENATOR BROWNLOW'S RETURN TO JOURNALISM.

A weekly paper published in Knoxville, Tenn., as the *Independent*, announced in its last issue that it will hereafter be editorially under the charge of Senator Brownlow, and be called the Knoxville *Whig*. It adds: "Without entering into details as to the character of the paper to be published, we would say that it will be national in the principles it may advocate, in whatever policy it may suggest, and in every sentiment it may utter. It will be Republican in the true sense of the term when employed to express partisan allegiance without servility. It will support the Republican party, reserving the right to condemn and oppose its sins or mistakes. It will strive to deserve and secure success through the means of that party discipline which can only be maintained by dignified independence and fearless and honest criticism. It will be the organ of no man, clique, nor set of designing tricksters. In a word, it shall be a readable political, news, and literary journal."

ADJ. GEN. TOWNSEND'S APPOINTMENTS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 14.—Adj. Gen. Townsend has made the following appointments in his department, to take effect on the 1st March, viz.: Alfred H. Taylor, Assistant Adjutant General; John H. Lynch, clerk; Joseph B. Zeiser, clerk; W. E. Dwyer, clerk; Victor Ontario, clerk; E. B. Tenbroeck, clerk; G. C. Rice, clerk; John Cook, messenger. Bureau of Military Statistics—Miss L. Dempsey, clerk; Patrick H. Daly, janitor.

THE CAPITAL OF WEST VIRGINIA.

CHARLESTON, West Va., Feb. 14.—A bill removing the capital of this State to Wheeling within the next ninety days passed the House on Saturday by a vote of thirty-seven to twenty-eight. The same bill passed the Senate a few days since. It only awaits the Governor's signature to become law.

WASHINGTON.

DEMOCRATIC EMBARRASSMENTS.

THE HUNGRY CROWD OF OFFICE-SEEKERS—APPREHENSIONS OF AN EXTRA SESSION IN MARCH—DISCORD ON THE FINANCIAL QUESTION AND THE SPEAKERSHIP—A PROPOSED CONFERENCE—AN ADDRESS TO THE PUBLIC INDEFINITELY POSTPONED FOR FEAR OF A RUPTURE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The Democrats express, and without doubt feel, great anxiety to pass the appropriation bills and avoid the necessity of an extra session. They dread the responsibility they must assume, and the conflict over the offices, which cannot fail to be personal and bitter. If the House should meet on March 4 there is little doubt but Fernando Wood would be elected speaker. Cox and Randall both know this, and they are among those most anxious not to have an extra session. Mr. Holman is credited with the remark that he wished Congress could adjourn till a year from next December. There are at least thirty-five candidates for the clerkship who have counted up already. The Post Office has still more numerous competitors, who are probably envious of the opportunities which King has shown that the Postmaster enjoys. If Mr. Wood should not be Speaker he will certainly be Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee and leader of the House. The attempt was made soon after the holidays to hold a meeting of leading Democrats from all parts of the country, to confer with the Democrats in Congress, and arrange a policy and issue an address. Belmont came over from New-York and met many others, informally, and it was found that the danger of an open rupture on the currency question was so great, in case a meeting was held, that the whole affair has been indefinitely postponed. The New-York men made propositions to leading Southern men looking to the nomination of Gov. Tilden for President, and promised, if the South would accept him, they should be allowed to name the Vice President and to have a large voice in making the platform. This was acceptable to the South, and several consultations have been held on the subject. The delegates from the South will inevitably rule the convention.

THE TAX AND TARIFF DEBATE IN THE HOUSE.

SEVERAL DAYS MORE TO BE GIVEN TO IT—THE BILL TO PROTECT VOTERS IN THE SOUTH—DETERMINED OPPOSITION EXPECTED FROM THE DEMOCRATS—PRESSING NECESSITY FOR AUTHORITY TO CURB THE DISORDERLY CHARACTERS IN THE SOUTH—THE RIVERS AND HARBORS BILL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The death of Representative Hooper will prevent the revenue bill from being again taken up before Wednesday. To-morrow will be divided between the District of Columbia and announcement of the death of Messrs. Crocker and Hooper, and on Tuesday the House will attend Mr. Hooper's funeral. In view of the shortness of the session and the accumulation of important public business, a resolution may be introduced to stop general debate on the bill. Mr. Burchard, of the Ways and Means Committee, is entitled to the floor when the bill comes up, and Messrs. Beck, Niblack, and Kasson, also of the committee, want to speak, while Mr. Cox and some others are preparing speeches. The indications are that two or three days' debate may yet be had before the House can be brought to a vote on the bill. Mr. Dawes would like to have general debate stopped in view of the near approach of the end of the session, but his relations to the bill prevent him from making a motion for that purpose. The Ways and Means Committee will permit three amendments to be made to the pending bill, viz.: One proposing a tax on tea and coffee; one proposing to strike out the fifteen cents on whisky in bond, and one proposing to strike out the ten per cent. duty on certain articles of foreign manufacture. When the time arrives for closing the debate the previous question will be demanded on the bill, with the three amendments above named pending, and an effort will be made to exclude all other amendments from being voted upon in connection with the bill.

THE SOUTHERN PROTECTION BILL.

The "bill to protect voters and prevent fraud at elections" approved by the Republican House caucus on Friday night, will lead to a determined contest when introduced. The Southern Republicans, who follow the leadership of Mr. White, of Alabama, are determined to press the bill, and Mr. Conger, of Michigan, chairman of the Alabama Investigating Committee, will report it to the House early this week. A number of Republicans will oppose the section authorizing the President to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*. To the Southern followers of Judge White, the *habeas corpus* is the section of most value, and they care little for the bill with that stricken out. The friends of the bill are confident of their ability to pass it. The Democrats will resist its passage by every means within their power, but cannot defeat its passage in the House, under the new rule, by resorting to dilatory motions. A majority of the House can force a vote on the bill in two days after it has been introduced. Should the bill get through the House the main effort of the Democrats to prevent its final passage will be made in the Senate. In that body a motion for the previous question cannot be made, and no limitation is placed on general debate. The Democratic Senators are making arrangements to prevent, if possible, any political legislation by continuing debate, and express a determination to live continuously at the Capitol until March 4 rather than permit that bill to pass. The report of the committee that has just returned from Louisiana will leave no doubt of the necessity of some legislation which shall enable the President to protect the Southern States from violence, and it is probable that there is actually a large majority in the South, of Conservatives as well as negroes and Republicans, who will secretly rejoice at such legislation. The evidence is overwhelming to show that a small class of discontented, turbulent, desperate young men overawe the whole population, and that the better class of Conservatives have no power to resist or restrain them. There is no more hope of quiet and protection now without Federal power than when the Kuklux laws were enacted, which were proved by the event wise and useful.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

Vice President Wilson went to New-York last night to bid good-bye to Gov. Claflin and wife, who are about sailing for Europe. It was Mr. Wilson's intention some time ago to go abroad at the same time as Gov. Claflin. His absence from the Senate will make necessary another President *pro tempore*. If Mr. Carpenter is in the Senate on Monday he will be elected, and if not Mr. Anthony will be again chosen.

THE RIVERS AND HARBORS APPROPRIATIONS.

The Rivers and Harbors Appropriation bill has been completed by the Committee on Commerce, and will be reported to the House at the first opportunity. It is still subject, however, to modifications at the suggestion of Mr. Wheeler, Chairman of the committee. The following are among the appropriations for the State of New-York: Hudson River, estimated $102,000, allowed by the committee, $40,000; East River, estimated $600,000, allowed $250,000; Olcott, $10,000; Oak Arbor, $10,000; Charlotte, $5,000; Pultneyville, $10,000; Great Sodus Bay, $10,000; Little Sodus Bay, $10,000; Oswego, $90,000; Ogdensburg, $5,000; Buffalo, $100,000. There was also allowed for the purpose of keeping clear the mouth of the Mississippi River, $250,000, with a proviso that it shall cease to be available whenever it is superseded by any other work of improvement authorized by law.

THE RAILROAD LOBBY BAFFLED HITHERTO.

It is the fashion to reproach Congress in and out of season, but it ought to be kept in mind that this Congress has not thus far during its two years of power passed a single measure of doubtful honesty at the dictation or solicitation of any lobby. There never was a Congress assailed with such terrific force as this has been by the advocates of the Texas Pacific and other railroad subsidies, but not even has a committee been secured to recommend any of these bills, and it is now almost beyond doubt that none of them can pass this session. If the record of this Congress is continued as clean till the end, the Republican Party will never suffer from any exposures of jobbery or corruption for which it is responsible.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

MR. BLAINE AND THE REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

There having been some erroneous reports of Speaker Blaine's speech in the Republican caucus of Friday evening last, the following is given as an authentic outline of all he said:

The Speaker confined his remarks wholly to the proposition for a general suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, and made no reference whatever to any other subject. He stated that he could see no possible reason for giving the President the power to suspend the great writ at his discretion in Maine and Michigan because there was a disturbed condition of affairs in Louisiana or Mississippi. If there is a condition of affairs there to warrant it, let the suspension be confined to the disturbed districts. He could not see why Southern States like Virginia, North Carolina, and Tennessee, that were now trying to sustain good government, should be menaced and excited by a suspension of habeas corpus. Moreover, the pending proposition was submitted as to territory, and unlimited as to time. The bill, if it should become a law, will confer upon the President of the United States for all time to come, whoever that President might be, the right and power to suspend the habeas corpus, at his sole and absolute discretion, in any city, county, district, or State within the Union. He felt great respect for President Grant, and would trust him as far as he would any executive officer, but he would never vote to confer this autocratic power upon any President now or hereafter. Even if no actual harm should come from it for a long period of years, the people would in the end become too much familiarized with the suspension, and would lose that intense jealousy of individual personal liberty which is the great characteristic of the Anglo-Saxon race, and which all our legislation should stimulate rather than repress.

BOUNTIES AND THE TARIFF.

The bill for the equalization of bounties passed by the House of Representatives yesterday is the third of the kind passed by the House. The two previous bills in former Congresses failed to receive definitive action by the Senate. Nor is the present bill likely to become a law, mainly because while there may not be time for the Senate to act upon the measure, it would, if passed into a law, take from the Treasury at least as much as the sum proposed to be raised by the pending Tariff bill, the necessity for which is urged on the ground of public necessity. The Tariff bill meets with objections not only from the Democratic but from many of the Republican members, and therefore doubts are expressed as to whether it can pass in its present form.

THE ARKANSAS MESSAGE.

The Message of President Grant and the accompanying documents on the Arkansas affairs, communicated to the Senate on the 8th inst., still lie on the table, several fruitless attempts having been made by Senator Clayton to refer them to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. The subject is, however, already before the committee on the memorial of V. V. Smith, claiming to be the lawful Governor of the State, and the documents now awaiting reference furnish little not already known.

THE APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Nine of the general appropriation bills have passed the House of Representatives, and several of them have become laws. The River and Harbor bill, the Deficiency bill, and the bill making appropriations for sundry civil expenses will be reported this week. The army bill is in Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. The Senate has disposed of all the general appropriation bills sent to it excepting the Indian, Military Academy, and Pension bills. All these bills are as far advanced as at any previous session.

CONGRESSIONAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

The Congressional Temperance Society held its anniversary this evening, Senator Wright, of Iowa, presiding. The Secretary, Dr. Chickering, reviewed the history of the society for forty-two years. Addresses were made by the President of the society and others.

THE LATE SENATOR BUCKINGHAM.

The eulogies on the late Senator Buckingham, of Connecticut, will be delivered in Congress next Saturday.

THE DISTRICT BONDS.

Offley & Co., bankers, report that the action of Congress in perfecting the guarantee of the 3.65 bonds of the District of Columbia has had a beneficial effect on this class of securities, and increased the demand for them.

FRANCE AND PRUSSIA.

A "MEMORANDUM" OF 1866—NEUTRAL TERRITORY BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES.

LONDON, Feb. 15—5:30 A. M.—Hansen, a Dane, has published a memorandum which was conveyed to Bismarck from France in 1866. It proposes the erection of Prussian territory on the left bank of the Rhine into a neutral State, under a member of the Hohenzollern family.

The object was to avoid contact and rivalry between France and Prussia in view of the immense increase of the latter's power.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15—1 A. M.—The barometer has risen in the North-west, and thence eastward over the lake region, and southward to the interior of the Gulf States. It has fallen in New-England apparently in connection with a storm centre south-east of Nova Scotia. The temperature has fallen decidedly over the lower lakes and Middle States, and thence westward to Kansas and Texas. Clear weather with north-westerly winds is very generally reported, except cloudy weather in the South Atlantic and Gulf States. The rivers have risen at Vicksburg and fallen at Cincinnati, Nashville, Cairo, and Memphis.

PROBABILITIES.

For Monday in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, cloudy weather and light rain, followed by rising barometer, northerly winds and colder, clear, or clearing weather, constituting a light "norther" in the Gulf States.

For Tennessee, the Ohio, Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, the North-west and the lake region, stationary or rising barometer, colder, clear weather, with north and west winds, possibly backing to south-west in the upper lake region.

For the Middle and Eastern States, rising barometer, increasing north-west winds, and colder clear weather.

The rivers will probably continue falling, except a slight rise below Vicksburg.

Cautionary signals continue at Cape Hatteras, Kitty Hawk, Norfolk, Cape Henry, Baltimore, Cape May, Peck's Beach, Atlantic City, Barnegat, Squan Beach, Long Branch, Sandy Hook, New-York, New-Haven, New-London, Wood's Hole, Boston, Thatcher's Island, Portland, and Eastport.

COLD WEATHER IN THE NORTH-WEST.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 14.—Telegrams from various points in the North-west indicate that the cold weather continues throughout that section. A number of railroads in Iowa are still blockaded.

SOUTHERN REPUBLICANS.

CAN A FREE SCHOOL AND FREE LABOR PARTY BE FORMED?

WHERE THE PARTY LINES SHOULD BE DRAWN—CUNNING POLICY OF THE DEMOCRATS IN DRAWING THEM BETWEEN THE RACES—THE OLD SLAVE POWER STILL SEEKING TO CONTROL THE LABOR OF THE SOUTH—WHERE THE REPUBLICAN PARTY MUST LOOK FOR ITS LEADERS IN THE SOUTH.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Monday, Feb. 8, 1875.

Those who remember the powerful party that elected Bullock Governor of Georgia in 1868 are, no doubt, astonished that at the last election in this State the Republicans elected no member of Congress and but five of the 200 members of the Legislature. I shall not now allude to the causes that have produced this result, nor to the dishonorable means resorted to by the Democrats to carry the elections. There are questions of greater importance to the American people that it may be well to consider in this connection. All thoughtful Republicans have, undoubtedly, often considered the question, "Can a successful Republican Party be organized in the Southern States, controlled by able and upright leaders?" No Republican will deny its importance. The stability of our Government and the prosperity of our country, require a favorable solution of it. Ten years of careful study and observation in the South have convinced me that this object can be accomplished, if the right means are used, and the proper and necessary work is done.

THE NATURAL LINES OF PARTY DIVISION.

It is believed that certain fundamental truths must be recognized, and the real condition of the South must be understood by Republican statesmen. John Adams in a letter to a friend said: "You say that our divisions began with Federalism and Anti-Federalism. Alas! they began with human nature. They have existed in America from the first plantation. In every colony divisions always prevailed. In New-York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Massachusetts, and all the rest a court and country party have always contended. Whig and Tory disputed very sharply before the Revolution, and in every step during the Revolution. Every measure of Congress from 1774 to 1788, inclusive, was disputed with acrimony." It will be admitted that slavery has divided politics in this country for many years. The South was ruled by a slave-holding aristocracy that was arrogant and powerful, and had no sympathy with the people. Although there were 8,000,000 of whites in the Southern States, and no more than 300,000 slave-holders, and only about 100,000 of these holding a large number of slaves and constituting the real aristocracy, yet this slave aristocracy for many years ruled every Southern State, and also ruled the nation. They considered themselves *the* "gentlemen" of the country. They were the leaders in "society" in the South. Indeed, in their own estimation, they and their families constituted "society." They assumed to be "the Southern people." Most of the whites were poor and ignorant, and the subtle leaders of the slave power established no free schools to educate them, because, if educated, they would know that they were injured by slavery, and they would overthrow that institution and control the Southern States themselves. Education was confined for the most part to those who were interested in slavery, and they were the men of influence. These crafty leaders taught the ignorant masses to hate the slave, and slavery had no more ardent defenders than were found among the ignorant non-slaveholders, who opposed emancipation lest they should be no better than a "nigger."

THE REAL ISSUE.

Slavery or cheap negro labor is the real issue that now divides parties in the South. The leaders who fought to establish a government the corner-stone of which should be slavery, "were convinced against their will, and are of the same opinion still." They will have a government controlled by the aristocracy. They will do nothing to educate, improve and elevate the masses. All the contempt they so often expressed before the war upon the floor of Congress for the "mudsills" and "greasy mechanics" of the North and their representatives in Congress they still feel. They ruled the Democratic Party before the war, and thus ruled the nation. They would do it again. They desire slavery or cheap negro labor that they may accumulate wealth, maintain their aristocratic position and make themselves again the rulers of the country. Those who suppose that they will not make a long and desperate fight to accomplish these objects are ignorant of their purposes and of their character. They organized the Kuklux Klans and the White Leagues. They would rather die than be ruled by the real leaders of the people, either white or black, and they will fight with the utmost desperation to accomplish their purposes.

WHERE THE TRUE PARTY LINE SHOULD BE DRAWN IN THE SOUTH.

The North is ruled by the people. Its statesmen represent the masses. Its leaders spring from the people. The real fight now is between slavery and freedom. It is aristocracy against democracy. It is a fight as old as civilization, and it will undoubtedly continue to the end of time. The aristocratic leaders of the South must be fought face to face before their own people. The party of freedom must be firmly planted in every Southern State, if public opinion there is to be changed and the masses educated and elevated. It will take years of hard labor to accomplish this, and it will cost much blood. It will require leaders of courage and ability, thoroughly imbued with the ideas that have made the North great and prosperous; men who are willing to risk their lives, if necessary, in the advocacy of the cause, and they must have the confidence and support of the Republican statesmen of the country. Jefferson Davis was a representative of the most arrogant and overbearing of the slave aristocracy. Stephens, who perhaps really desired the improvement of the people, yielded to the imperious will of the slave aristocracy when they required his support. They were chosen to lead the slave aristocracy in their fight to establish the Southern Confederacy. Lincoln, Hamlin, Johnson, Grant, Wilson, representing the people, were chosen to lead in the contest to establish freedom in America. The astute leaders of the slave aristocracy assume that the real contest in the Southern States is between the white man and the negro; that the Republican Party is a negro party, and the Democratic Party the white man's party; that it is the Caucasian against the negro, and thus they expect to unite the white population in opposition to the Republican Party, while they seize the Governments of the Southern States and through them the control of the nation. The Republicans of the South should not join issue on this question. They should press the questions of free schools and free labor, while they unhesitatingly maintain the equality of the negro before the law. At present in the Southern States parties are divided on the "color line." It is true that a few white men act with the Republican Party; but the masses are Democrats, so-called. The negroes are Republicans and can be nothing else, because the fight relates to themselves, and they are defended by the Republican Party. A few vote the Democratic ticket—some through corrupt motives, others through fear; but the masses will vote the Republican ticket as long as the leaders of that party are true to the great principles upon which it was founded. Unless there is a change, Virginia, Georgia, Kentucky, and other Southern States, where there is a majority of white voters, will continue to be controlled by the Democrats; and South Carolina, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Florida will be controlled by the Republicans no longer than the national troops defend their Governments. Indeed, it is probable that every Southern State will be controlled by the Democrats within five years unless the whites are divided. The true policy for the leaders of the Republican Party is believed to be to divide the whites, and still remain true to the colored voters. The fight should be between white leaders, backed by white voters, with the colored men the allies of the white Republicans.

HOW THE TRUE LINE MAY BE ESTABLISHED.

It must be remembered that as party divisions "began with human nature," we must also look for the natural divisions. As slavery, or cheap negro labor, has been the real issue in Southern politics, we must expect to find those who believe their interests are promoted by controlling negro labor supporting the Democratic Party, while those whose interests will be promoted by free schools and free labor will naturally drift into the Republican Party. In such a contest we cannot expect the support of many men belonging to the slave aristocracy; and yet there are, and undoubtedly will continue to be, noble exceptions—men controlled by patriotic motives rather self-interest, who will be able and bold champions in the cause of freedom. There is much to deter such men from joining the Republican Party. They are ostracised and denounced by their former associates, as though they had committed some felony. If one accepts an office from a Republican Administration, and does not aid the Republican Party or associate with its leaders, but is known to be a Democrat, he is treated as before by his associates. While most of the Republican leaders of the North belong to the great middle class, in which are men of wealth, culture, and refinement, who have sprung from, or sympathize with, the people, the leaders of the South belong to the aristocratic class, either by birth or adoption. The middle class in the South has always been powerless, but to it must the Republican Party now look for its leaders in this section. From it will spring leaders who believe in free schools and free labor, and they will not be ostracized by their associates because they advocate Republican principles. They will divide the white vote and bring to their support the white working men of the South. The colored men will be the natural allies of such men, and a party thus organized will be powerful and victorious. Thus is the slave aristocracy of the South to be overthrown, and, in my judgment, in no other way. The National Administration can do much to strengthen the Republican Party in the Southern States by appointing men to office here who will aid to thus organize a Republican Party. I will at another time allude to the efforts that have been made in this State to divide the white vote. Many of the ablest Republican leaders here are confident that they can organize a successful party on that line, if they can have the necessary assistance.

A GEORGIA REPUBLICAN.

THE TREATMENT OF PNEUMONIA.

THE DISEASE MORE PREVALENT THAN IN MANY YEARS—OPINIONS OF DRS. LOOMIS AND HUDSON—NO OCCASION FOR ALARM.

The recent death from pneumonia of several well-known citizens has created a feeling of apprehension on the part of the public that the disease had assumed the form of an epidemic, or that it had assumed proportions beyond the reach of skillful physicians. This is regarded as a false impression by physicians, who aver that simple pneumonia will pursue a steady and brief course for a week or ten days, when it will terminate favorably without any further treatment than good nursing; and in the more severe forms which it assumes it only requires the addition of supporting treatment, especially the use of quinine and mild stimulation. There was a time when vigorous depletion was considered the duty of every physician at the outset of pneumonia, often with the view of completely checking it, and in its earlier stages, for the purpose of shortening its duration and limiting the extent of lung involved, and the prolongation of the disease. Blood-letting, as a method of routine treatment, has been abandoned, not only in pneumonia, but in all inflammatory diseases. At the same time there is a growing opinion among many physicians that the utter abandonment of bleeding is a natural reaction from its former abuse, and that there may occur in the experience of any physician cases of extreme congestion or incipient inflammation in which the withdrawal of blood will be indicated as a sure and immediate means of relief. As, however, cases of inflammatory disease are seldom seen until the process has been in a measure established, if there is a withdrawal of blood it lowers the vitality of the system which, will be required to pass through the natural period of the disease and insure a successful removal of the inflammatory deposit. And all the blood withdrawn must be restored by subsequent vigorous supporting treatment. Following the method of depletion various remedies supposed to have a sedative influence upon the nervous system and to lessen the plasticity of the blood were extensively used. Such treatment is still in a measure employed, with a view of diminishing the extent of inflammatory action, but, as a rule, combined with tonics and liberal diet. It would be impossible to enumerate the various articles which are employed or the numerous classes of remedies used, but the diversity of remedies does not argue any essential difference in the mode of treatment, the particular articles employed individually by different physicians having substantially the same effect. With a view of diminishing the action of the heart and lessening the local congestion, elevated temperature, and rapid pulse, one physician would use aconite, while another would prescribe veratrum viride, or digitalis, all of which would subserve the same purpose. There is, however, a general recognition of a few simple principles in the treatment of pneumonia: to relieve the extreme exhaustive pain in the side; to reduce the temperature of the body, or at least control the destructive febrile action of which the elevated temperature is the exponent, and by regulating the action of the heart and the violence and rapidity of the circulation, to restrict the inflammatory process to as limited an amount of lung tissues as possible. From this stage of the disease one general method of treatment is pursued; that is to so thoroughly restrain the patient by rich concentrated food and by tonics, especially calisaya bark or quinine, and when necessary the administration of alcoholic stimulants, thus enabling the patient to convalesce rapidly with a complete restoration of the lungs to a healthy state.

A TIMES reporter yesterday called on Dr. Alfred L. Loomis, who has had an extensive practice in pneumonia and diseases of a similar nature, with the view of learning the extent of the malady at the present time. Dr. Loomis stated that pneumonia had been more prevalent this season than for many years before, and probably in a more fatal form. It was not contagious, he said, and had not yet assumed the proportions of an epidemic. It was, to a certain extent, subject to atmospheric influences, and had a very close connection with those affecting diphtheria and cerebro-spinal meningitis. It was more fatal among people between the ages of 20 and 40, and those who had passed the age of 60 years. Persons between the ages of 40 and 60 were seldom attacked by it. The nature of the disease, he said, was inflammation of the lungs, and the exciting causes were exposure of the body to extreme cold or prolonged chills. The predisposing causes, he said, were malaria, the undue use of alcoholic stimulants, and unknown atmospheric changes such as are present when certain malarial diseases are prevalent. The disease might also be developed by the inhalation of sewer gases. The symptoms manifested themselves in the patient by a distinct chill, lasting from half an hour to two or three hours, followed by a pain in the side of several hours' duration, accompanied by a high fever, hacking cough, and rapid respiration, and hemorrhage. The possible danger of death was to be apprehended between the fifth and ninth days.

Dr. E. D. Hudson stated that he had prepared a table showing the comparative increase of pneumonia in proportion to the population from the year 1804 to the present time, as follows:

Year.	Population.	No. of deaths.
1804	60,480	40
1805	61,000	102
1811	90,000	103
1812	90,000	225
1820	123,706	155
1830	205,589	228
1840	312,852	557
1850	515,547	965
1860	814,287	1,302
1870	940,000	1,836
1872 about	1,040,000	2,152
1873 about	1,040,000	2,328
1874	1,040,000	2,386

By the foregoing table it will be seen that after the year 1805 there was no special increase until 1870, and since that time no decided increase was observed until the present year. In 1850, a general estimate was made by Dr. Swett, physician in the New-York Hospital, of the relative mortality of the four cities—Boston, New-York, Baltimore and Charleston as representative cities of the United States, and London as representing Europe. The result showed the deaths from all causes in Boston to be 1 to every 44 persons; New-York, 1 to every 17; Baltimore, 1 to every 332; Charleston, 1 to every 69, and London, 1 to every 11 persons; showing that while the mortality in New-York was in excess of other cities in the United States, it was smaller than that of London. During the past month, although the rate of mortality was very high, the number of deaths from pneumonia amounted to nearly one-eighth of the entire number. Dr. Hudson thought the explanation of this circumstance seemed to be due to the extraordinarily cold weather. He did not think the prevalence of malarial diseases had anything to do with pneumonia. The mortality from malarial diseases during the present season had been very slight—so slight that no mention of it had been made in the reports of the Board of Health. The present epidemic of pneumonia—if so it might be called—he said commenced on Dec. 13, 1874, and steadily prevailed until the week ending Jan. 30, during which period there were ninety-six deaths. In the following week there were ninety-three deaths, a decrease of three in the mortality list. Malaria, he said, could not prevail when the ground and water were in a frozen condition, and reference to standard authorities demonstrates that typhoid pneumonia is sometimes so prevalent as to be termed epidemic. It had been so in all countries, and at all times, particularly the crowded towns and cities in Great Britain. In Glasgow, Edinburgh, and Dublin, as well as in London, in the past, the mortality had been as high as ever it had been in this City. He did not think there was any serious ground for apprehension on the part of public; the ordinary mode of preventing colds would often ward off pneumonia.

RAID ON A GAMBLING HOUSE.

At 11 o'clock last night Capt. McDonnell, of the Eighth Precinct, made a descent on the gambling saloon on the second floor of No. 96 Bleecker street, of which Lawrence McCarthy is the ostensible proprietor. Fifteen persons found in the place were arrested and locked up at the Prince Street Police Station. The proprietor of the place was not present when the Police called, and thus escaped arrest. The Police seized a number of gaming implements.

CHRISTIANITY AND MORALS.

THE MISTAKES OF MODERN CHARITY.

SERMON BY REV. DR. H. C. POTTER—THE HOSPITAL COMPARED WITH THE HOME—THE AVERAGE TENEMENT-HOUSE A DISGRACE TO OUR CIVILIZATION—HEAL THE SICK BY ENNOBLING THEIR HOMES—INSTITUTIONAL TRAINING.

The last sermon of the course on "Christian and Social Morals" was delivered last evening at Christ Church, Fifth avenue, by Rev. H. C. Potter, D. D. His subject was "Modern Charity—Some of Its Mistakes," and his text was from Psalm lxviii., "God setteth the solitary in families."

In opening his topic Dr. Potter remarked that it would have been an easier and a pleasanter task to speak of the triumphs and successes of modern charity. Much of its history was like the stirring pages of romance. To recall the institutions which have sprung up in the Continent of Europe during the last fifty years, the remarkable awakening which has taken place in the philanthropic activities of the Church of England, the incomparable services of Florence Nightingale; to recall to mind what Agnes Jones did at the cost of her life in Liverpool, and work no less heroic done by Russian women of rank in the camps and hospitals during the Crimean war, and by our own women during our own war; then to take into account the services in behalf of the crippled, the orphan, the idiotic, and the charitable institutions here, which are the admiration of strangers and the just pride of our own community—it would have been a pleasanter task to review this record of philanthropic achievement, and to recognize how profuse are its provisions and comprehensive its varieties. But it was certainly an appropriate, if less congenial, inquiry, to demand how far this complex machinery, this vast expenditure is accomplishing the desired result. Leaving out the immediate evils which afflict human society, he would see how far modern charity was curing the ills with which it grappled. He doubted that anybody could fail to pretend that a great deal of our present charitable and philanthropic expenditure is not innocently, but none the less effectually, operating to increase and perpetuate the evils which it undertakes to remedy. The facts are before us, and we cannot mistake their import. Side by side with the growth of hospitals, asylums, and the like, rises the growth of a pauperism which is at once the perplexity of the philanthropist and the dismay of the tax-payer. Our hospitals, where they are not hedged about by restrictions which make access to them a favor not easily obtained, are thronged by ranks of applicants who so press upon each other that the new-comers crowd out the old ere yet they have obtained their convalescence. And so it is with other charities. The clue to this condition of things is found largely in our forgetfulness of the principle of the text, "God setteth the solitary in families." And these words affirm, if they affirm anything, that the family is a divine institution, and as such a most sacred and potential factor in the building up of society and the welfare of the race. Is there any other spot so sacred, so helpful, even though clouded by sickness and darkened often by the shadow of a great grief? Go ask them who, eager for freedom from care, have tried the experiment of living without a home—in hotels—and if they are candid they will tell us how much the best instincts, the tenderest feelings, the truest joys of human life had been somehow quenched in their breasts. He, the speaker, anticipated the impulse with which his hearers would say that all this in nowise touched the operation of our charities. But he would invite them to look a little closer. Our charities aim to reach and relieve two classes: first, those who are already in homes; and second, those who are without them. There is a large class of persons who habitually live in homes, and who make little or no demand upon charities. But when sickness comes, or when accident befalls the head of the household, then the pinch begins. Add to this that some half dozen people are crowded in a meagre tenement, that the sick person can have but ignorant nursing, and straightway there arises the necessity for a hospital where there is skillful medical attendance, needful apparatus, and intelligent nurses. But just here there enters a fact which is easily demonstrable from most abundant evidence, and it is this: That a careful comparison of the statistics of great hospitals in great cities with the statistics of mortality in tenement-houses in those same cities is not on the whole favorable as arguing increased chances of recovery from hospital treatment. In other words, people do not get well more rapidly, more certainly, or in a larger proportion, whether treated for ailments or for accidents, when they are treated in a hospital than they are when they are treated in very inferior homes. He was not unmindful of the fact, to which attention had lately been called, that this is owing in no inconsiderable measure doubtless to the mistaken construction of hospitals, by which their very walls and corridors are made to perpetuate disease and to pass on a subtile form of hospital poison to those who are so unfortunate as to come under its influence. Nor did he forget the fact of the general feeling that a simple and less costly and less permanent style of hospital construction would greatly reduce the death-rate, whether in fever, surgical, or general hospitals, so far as to make the chances of recovery better than those in a tenement.

An equal improvement could be made in the character of the tenement-houses if rich men can be found willing to try the effect of putting within the reach of our poorer classes decently constructed and adequately lighted, drained, and ventilated homes. As a consequence of the determination of capitalists to keep the question of their business separate from their religion, our tenement-houses are often a disgrace to our modern civilization, and their comparative exemption from disease is a perpetual marvel. The most potent medicine in any human ailment is human sympathy, and that medicine is not for sale by apothecaries or given out at dispensaries. There is something in the most bungling mistakes of the meanest home, which in struggling with disease, or facing suffering, is calculated to give a man heart. It is in an atmosphere in which he is not a mere patient, with a number to distinguish him and a ticket to describe him. His home does not sacrifice his personality, and the physician who attends him is some one who, most probably, is at home in his dwelling, or at least knows him by name. He has not come to study him as a scientific illustration. Those about him may be a very "poor lot," as a tramp once described his wife and children, but, in his expressive phrase, they are "kith and kin." Therefore, if we would heal the sick we must do it, not by multiplying institutions, but by multiplying and ennobling homes. Of course, it is the more difficult task, but it is the surest and most hopeful one. But it may be asked are we to let sickness and poverty go hand in hand, and leave men to die in the garrets and cellars. God forbid! We are to go to them in their garrets, and brighten their existence by our presence and money. We are to conserve the family, not disband it; we are to recognize in one word that the household is God's own order, and that at its peril society tampers with its constitution.

While it is wise to preserve and elevate the family, there still remain those who have no homes, who are forced to seek aid and shelter from the orphan asylums, the refuges, poorhouses, and reformatories. Will any one pretend, it may be asked, that these institutions for the care of children are a mistake or their work a superfluity? The question suggested to him a distinction which it was time to insist upon. Nobody would dream of dispensing with the life-saving structures used in certain watering-places, and as little would they dream of living in them. They are meant to answer a temporary necessity, and as soon as their purpose is accomplished their transient inmate is helped to his home. Even so it is with those timely agencies which, ranging themselves along the brink of the swift-rushing current of life, reach down so often and snatch some young waif just as it is sinking, it may be for the last time. He believed, however, that they who administered such institutions would themselves be the first to admit that they ought not to be regarded as an end, but as a means to an end, and that that end should forever be their restoration to some Christian and well-ordered home. Happily such an end can be no longer regarded as an impracticable dream, for already there is a society which for twenty-five years has devoted itself with wisdom and success to the purpose. It has gathered the drift-wood of the young life of this great City year after year into its schools and lodging-houses—not to keep them there, but to pass them on to rural homes, in which they grow up virtuous and self-respecting members of society. Although he did not care to be the eulogist of any particular society, he could not but ask his hearers, if they would know how some of the most helpless and hopeless elements of the community may be most successfully dealt with, to read the history of the New-York Children's Aid Society. It may be asked how it is possible, by any such means, to grapple with the work which is at present being done in our midst for the neglected and homeless through other agencies. He did not think that it was a difficult question to answer. There are to-day in our public institutions 15,663 children. Supposing that, instead of maintaining these children as at present, at a large expense, and with, at the best, very doubtful results, it were resolved to place them in families, there would be just one child for every fifty families. He would maintain that it was not unreasonable to suppose that in every fifty families in the community there is at least one where, with a little effort, a home could be found for one child; a home in which, however inferior relatively it might be, would be positively superior in its training and influence to the training of an institution. Within the past year or two a gifted English woman having been invited to address herself to the examination of institutions for the shelter and training of children in connection with the English system for the relief of the poor, undertook the task of tracing out the history of young girls who had grown up in these schools, and has lately given the public the result of her inquiries. It would be difficult to exaggerate the shock which her discoveries have given to all thoughtful people. The London *Times* and *Spectator*, journals not wont to speak with undue haste, have recognized Mrs. Senior's report as one of the most valuable contributions to the literature of charitable relief as demonstrating the necessity of revolutionizing the present methods. We can repeat her story, if we choose, ourselves. There are young girls in the hospitals by the score, to-day, who have had similar training and have fallen to similar degradation. The result of institutional training is but mechanical obedience in children—the suppression of all that is human and elevating, so that when the institutional pressure is lifted there is nothing to restrain the boy or girl from going as speedily as circumstances will provide to the way of the bad.

FREIGHT RATES FROM THE WEST.

MEETING OF OFFICIALS IN CHICAGO—AN AGREEMENT MADE—THE FAST FREIGHT LINES WARNED.

The general freight agents of the railroads leading from Chicago to the East held a meeting in that city last Thursday for the purpose of arranging a uniform rate for the transportation of freight from Chicago to the East. All of the several lines were represented, and a tariff was agreed upon which was subscribed to by all of the parties. The several lines have been pulling in opposite directions for the past month, and the transportation rates were extremely low in consequence. Although the new rates are higher than those charged during the last four weeks, they are generally conceded to be very reasonable for this season of the year, and lower than they have been during several previous Winters. Nearly all the freights shipped to the East are grain and fourth-class goods. The rate previously adopted by the Saratoga combination was forty-five cents to this City, and it was the intention of that combination to increase it to fifty cents, but this was vetoed by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and the rate accepted by the other roads was adopted. It was unanimously agreed to discontinue the system of making special contracts at rates lower than those adopted in the following table:

From Chicago to	First class.	Second class.	Third class.	Fourth class.	Grain.	Flour.	Bulk meats.
Philadelphia	$1 35	$1 00	75c	35c	35c	70c	40c.
Baltimore	1 35	1 00	75c	35c	35c	70c	40c.
New-York	1 50	1 10	85c	40c	40c	80c	45c.
Boston	1 60	1 20	90c	45c	45c	90c	50c.
Pittsburg	80	60	40c	25c	25c	50c	30c.

One of the causes which induced the several companies to cut down the rates heretofore, was the action of the independent "fast freight lines," which have been in the habit of persistently shading the regular tariff at least two and one-half cents per one hundred pounds, and in this manner they have forced the railroads to lower their rates. This difficulty was overcome by the formation of a compact between the representatives of the several roads, in which they bind themselves to enforce compliance on the part of all the lines running over their respective roads, and in the event of the failure of the "fast freight lines" to maintain the contract, the companies will refuse to allow their cars to pass over the roads.

The representatives of the roads running west from Chicago held a meeting on the same afternoon, for the purpose of establishing rates for points west of the Mississippi River. It had heretofore been the custom to pro-rate from this City to Kansas City and other points on the Missouri River, thereby making the through rates but little above those from Chicago to the points mentioned. The rate adopted provides that all freight destined for places on the Missouri River shall be subject to the following arbitrary rates: From St. Louis, Louisiana, Hannibal, Quincy, Burlington, and Davenport to Kansas City, Atchison, Leavenworth, St. Joseph, East Nebraska City, Plattsmouth, and Council Bluffs, first class, 72 cents; second class, 49 cents; third class, 38 cents; fourth class, 36 cents; special class, 24 cents; class A, $50; class B, $45.

The rates for local tariff from Chicago to points on the Missouri River were fixed at twenty cents on first class, fifteen cents on second and third class, and ten cents on fourth class higher than the rates that may be charged from St. Louis. It was decided not to charge more than $10 per car above the rates charged from St. Louis on all iron manufactures, including railroad iron, car wheels, pig-iron, spikes and splices, and hard coal. This action, it is assumed, will place manufacturers in Chicago and St. Louis on an equal footing, as the rates from the sea-board to St. Louis are fully equivalent to the reduction made.

THE CUBANS REORGANIZED.

MASS-MEETING AT MASONIC HALL—PROMPT AID FOR CUBA—FOUR HUNDRED PATRIOTS IN COUNCIL.

A mass-meeting of the Cuban refugees of this City was held last night at the Masonic Hall, Thirteenth street, between Third and Fourth avenues. This meeting was called by a temporary committee elected at a preliminary meeting that was held on the 7th inst., at the house of Mr. M. F. Martinez, a prominent Cuban gentleman residing in this City. The committee consisted of the following-named gentlemen: President, José Joaquin Govantes; Vice President, Col. Manuel Anastasio Aguilera; Secretary, Francisco Valdez Mendoza; Vice Secretary, Col. Pio Rosado.

The meeting was called to order by the President, and the Secretary then read a sketch of the objects and purposes of the proposed society, and the President then made a short explanatory address. He said that without any feeling against any particular individual or association, the committee felt it their duty to tell their fellow-countrymen that the time had now come when it was absolutely necessary for the refugees to take some united and decisive action toward aiding their countrymen who were fighting for the independence of Cuba. That further delay on their part would even be criminal. He said that they must do all in their power to assist those who were in active service against the Spaniards in all that they could.

Mr. Govantes was followed by Mr. José De Armas, editor of the *Correo de Nueva York*. He criticised the action hitherto taken in Cuban affairs, and commented upon the plans proposed by the new society. This caused considerable dissatisfaction, and quite a stormy scene ensued, a number of persons rising and calling on the Chair, asking to be heard. A number also rose to leave the room. At this moment Col. Pio Rosado rose and stated that he, as one who had met the enemy in the field and had been wounded in the service of his country, claimed that he had a right to call upon all in the room, as Cubans, to remain for the sake of Cuba. The President then addressed the meeting, after which Mr. Armas explained that he had no desire to excite discussion that would cause any interruption.

Quiet having been restored, Mr. Eugenio Maria Hostos, of Porto Rico, addressed the meeting. He said that among Cubans there should be no parties, and no factions. They had no right to have any but one party, and one desire, and that was the liberation of their country, and that everything became insignificant when compared with that great object. The speeches of the President, Col. Rosado, and Mr. Hostos had the effect of bringing the meeting to order, and quiet ensued.

Mr. Pedro Martino Rivero said that there was now an expedition all ready to go but for the lack of a little money—that they needed coal, provisions, and money sufficient to pay a crew, in all about $10,000. Mr. Fernandez then said: "I promise in my name, and in the name of my fellow-workmen, that we will raise that sum." To this Mr. Rivero replied, "May God aid you in your noble efforts."

The Secretary then read the proposed rules for the society and the question was then put whether the society, to be known as the Independencia de Cuba should be formed. The vote in its favor was unanimous, and the measure was passed with loud *vivas* from all present. An election of officers was then held with the following result: President, Mr. Francis Lamadrid; Vice President, Mr. Miguel Cantero; Treasurer, Mr. Leandro Rodriguez; Vocal, (additional member,) Mr. Benito Zerguera. During the evening a letter was read from Mr. T. V. Aguilera, the Cuban President, regretting that an important engagement on matters connected with the affairs of the country prevented his appearing at the meeting. Among the gentlemen present were Messrs. Cisneros, Escobas, Quesaltos, Bulas, Agramonte, Hara, Marrero, Cantos, Valdez, Galvez, Col. Pacheco, Ricardo Trujillo, Indalecio Trujillo, Francisco Sellen, Eduardo Gato, and Bellido de Luna. In all there were about 400 present at the meeting.

THE BLOCKADE RAISED.

TRAVEL ON THE RIVERS AGAIN REGULAR—A NORTH WIND CARRIES THE ICE FLOES TO SEA.

The wind, which for some days previous had been from the south and west, and had thereby caused immense damage, yesterday began blowing stiffly from the north and north-west, and early in the day drove the ice floes rapidly down the bay, leaving the rivers and upper bay comparatively free. The tides moved up and down in their inevitable course, but the ice they carried was simply débris, chips that had been ground from the larger blocks, and the ferry-boats plowed through without detention. The promenaders, who, no matter how cold the day, may be seen every Sunday in considerable numbers along the river-front on almost every pier, were out yesterday in full force, expecting, doubtless, a repetition of the scenes of last week, but the north wind was the only reward of their curiosity. On all the ferries the regular Sunday trips were made, excepting on those to Staten Island. The Middletown, one of the boats belonging to the east-side line, had been laid up for repairs, her rudder having been badly wrenched on Saturday, and only one boat was kept running. The ferry-houses of the two north-side lines were closed, the ice in the Kills being jammed too tightly to admit of the passage of the boats. So long as the wind is in the present quarter the thousands who have suffered the inconveniences of ferry travel will be relieved, and old ferrymen say that it is probable that even with southerly winds there will be but little more trouble this Winter, as the large floes will hardly come back through the Narrows without being ground up into comparatively small pieces. The boats on the several ferries continued to make their regular trips throughout the night.

We were astonished at the great extent of business, and not a little interested to see how admirably it was arranged and simplified, at the Advertising house of S. M. Pettengill & Co., No. 37 Park row, New-York.—*Boston Traveler.*

DON'T RISK Anything with a Stubborn Cough, when a safe remedy may be had in DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. Sore lungs and throats are speedily helped by it.—*Advertisement.*

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DIED.

BROWN.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Feb. 14, Capt. WILLIAM H. BROWN, in the 61st year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Church of the Holy Trinity, corner Clinton and Montague sts., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, the 17th inst., at 2 o'clock.

DELAFIELD.—The funeral of Major JOSEPH DELAFIELD is postponed from Monday to Tuesday at 12 o'clock.

DELAFIELD.—At his late residence, No. 475 5th av., in the City of New-York, on Friday, Feb. 12, Major JOSEPH DELAFIELD, in the 85th year of his age.
The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at Trinity Church on Tuesday, Feb. 16, at 12 o'clock.

DELAFIELD.—At his residence, No. 1 East 17th st., EDWARD DELAFIELD, M. D., in the 81st year of his age.
The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at Trinity Church, on Tuesday, Feb. 16, at 12 M.

DICKERSON.—At Sing Sing, N. Y., Feb. 12, 1875, MARTHA DICKERSON, widow of the late James Dickerson, aged 78 years.
Relatives and friends invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of her son-in-law, Samuel E. Tompkins, Croton av., on Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Carriages will be at the Forty-second Street Depot at 9 o'clock on the arrival of the 7:50 train from Sing Sing on Tuesday morning, Feb. 16, to convey her remains to Green-Wood.

GIBBENS.—On the 12th inst., of pneumonia, SAMUEL H. GIBBENS, formerly of Boston.
Services at his late residence, No. 225 Halsey st., Brooklyn, at 3 o'clock this (Monday) afternoon, 15th inst.

HOYT.—On Wednesday, Feb. 10, Dr. JAMES H. HOYT, in the 49th year of his age.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, Atlantic st., Stamford, Conn., on Monday, the 15th, at 12 M.

MARTINE.—On Sunday, Feb. 14, inst., EDMUND H., son of Edmund H. and Mariana Martine, aged 7 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his grandfather, Cornelius Westervelt, No. 319 West 32d st., on Tuesday, Feb. 16, inst., at 12:30 o'clock.

MARX.—On Sunday, Feb. 14, at 2 o'clock A. M., AUGUSTUS MARX, in the 32d year of his age.
His relatives and friends, as also those of his uncle, James Van Buren, and those of his brothers-in-law, G. F. Amthor and James Robins, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 15 Van Ness place, (Charles st., New-York,) on Tuesday, Feb. 16, at 2 o'clock P. M.

McCOMBIE.—On Saturday evening, Feb. 13, 1875, AGNES, wife of James McCombie, in the 66th year of her age.
The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 341 West 16th st., on Tuesday, Feb. 16, at 10 o'clock A. M.

MILLER.—On Sunday, Feb. 14, of diphtheria, CLARENCE ALGER, youngest child of Jacob F. and Laura A. C. Miller, aged 4 years, 1 month, and 14 days.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

MORRIS.—On Saturday, Feb. 13, WILLIAM EDGAR MORRIS, only son of Robert R. Morris, of Westchester.
The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral from St. Mark's Church, 10th st. and 2d av., without further notice, on Wednesday, at 10 o'clock.

PORTER.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Feb. 13, EMILY CHARLOTTE, eldest daughter of William and Charlotte Jane Porter, aged 16 years, 5 months, and 15 days.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral Tuesday, Feb. 16, at 2 o'clock, from the Washington Avenue Baptist Church, corner Gates av., Brooklyn.
☞ London, Leicester, and Newcastle-upon-Tyne, England, papers please copy.

RUSSELL.—At Glen Cove, Long Island, Feb. 12, Capt. JOSEPH G. RUSSELL, in the 81st year of his age.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at his late residence, at 12:30 o'clock, Tuesday, Feb. 16. Train by the Long Island Railroad leaves Hunter's Point at 10 A. M., returning from Glen Cove at 3:45 P. M.

RUCKEL.—At Rockdale, Chenango County, N. Y., on Thursday, Feb. 4, MARY A., wife of Frank Ruckel, and daughter of the late George W. Keyes.

SILLECK.—On Sunday, Feb. 14, of pseudo typhoid, HATTIE FRANCES, beloved wife of T. F. Silleck, and daughter of James and Harriet Smith.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Macdougal Street Baptist Church, on Tuesday, Feb. 16, at 12 M., without further notice.
☞ Philadelphia papers please to copy.

SOUTHWICK.—At Poughkeepsie, Thursday evening, Feb. 11, 1875, ADNA H. SOUTHWICK, in the 72d year of his age.
Funeral from the house and Friends' Meeting-house, No. 5 Lafayette place, at 2 P. M. Monday. Trains leave New-York at 10:30 and 11 A. M.

ST. JOHN.—At Stamford, Conn., Feb. 12, HANNAH, wife of James St. John, aged 73 years, 7 months, and 8 days.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, in Stamford, Monday, Feb. 15, at 11 o'clock A. M.

SIMPSON.—Suddenly, on Feb. 10, 1875, of apoplexy, FANNIE J., wife of Jerome B. Simpson, and daughter of the late Robert M. Stratton.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the Church of the Transfiguration, East 29th st., near 5th av., on Tuesday, 16th inst., at 3 o'clock.

STEDMAN.—On Friday, Feb. 12, 1875, Mrs. ESTHER B. STEDMAN, wife of James M. Stedman, in the 65th year of her age.
Funeral on Monday, 15th, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence on (Prospect) 157th st., Melrose. Carriages will be in waiting at Melrose Depot for the 11:40 train.
☞ Hartford papers please copy.

TODD.—At Sing Sing, N. Y., Feb. 12, 1875, of pneumonia, STEPHEN TODD, aged 72 years.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, the 15th inst., at 1:30 o'clock, from the Presbyterian Church at Sing Sing.

THOMPSON.—At Liverpool, England, on Tuesday, Jan. 26, JOSEPH, youngest son of Joseph and Agnes P. Thompson, late of New-York, in the 18th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family, and of his brother, Andrew L. Thompson, are invited to attend the funeral, from the Presbyterian Church, (Dr. John Thomson,) 34th st., between Broadway and 7th av., on Monday morning, Feb. 15, at 10 o'clock.

THROCKMORTON.—At Jersey City Heights, Sunday evening, 14th inst., ELLA THROCKMORTON, wife of HENRY W. Throckmorton, aged 21 years, 2 months, and 4 days.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

VAN VLIET.—On Saturday evening, Feb. 13, ROBBIE V. D. VAN VLIET, aged 5 years, 2 months, and 21 days, son of Frederick G. and Catharine E. Van Vliet.
Funeral services on Tuesday, Feb. 16, at 4 P. M. at No. 241 West 52d st. Remains will be taken to Hudson, N. Y.

WALKER.—At Aiken, S. C., on Tuesday, Feb. 9, ROBERT G. WALKER, late of Glasgow, Scotland, in his 43d year.
Funeral services were held at Aiken, and the remains interred at Green-Wood on the 13th inst.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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FRENCH AFFAIRS.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE ASSEMBLY.

PROCLAIMING THE REPUBLIC—THE SEPTENNATE LAWS—POSITION OF PARTIES—GEN. DE WIMPFFEN AND PAUL DE CASSAGNAC—TIDINGS FROM THE CARLISTS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, Feb. 1, 1875.

On Friday last M. Laboulaye presented an amendment to the Constitution now under discussion in the Assembly, proposing the proclamation of the Republic, but the amendment was rejected by a majority of twenty-three votes. The next day M. Wallon presented an amendment that has precisely the same object and aim, and it was voted by a majority of one. For a long time we have been accustomed to surprises of all sorts, but have had nothing comparable to this. Hence the Republic has been established—for three or four days, at least—and it is the very same Republic that was rejected on Friday. Naturally there is great rejoicing among the organs of Republican opinion. They are unanimous in crying *la république est faite*. Their adversaries admit that such is the fact for the time being. But before basing too many hopes upon this fact, we must examine its character and its bearing. A *projêt de loi* is proposed and the first article adopted. Several amendments are proposed to article 2, but are rejected, one after another, until we come to that of M. Wallon, which is adopted by one vote. Thinking that the vote would be taken the next day, a dozen members of the Right had gone off to Paris, and hence the Republic was voted by surprise. But I fear that the Wallon Republic will be of short duration, for when all the amendments have been voted and the articles discussed then comes a vote upon the *ensemble*, and the law will be rejected as a whole, the Wallon amendment with the rest. But this vote has made a great many people happy for a few hours and given the Republican journals a fine chance for crowing. The advantage of crowing is that there are a certain number of deputies who belong to no party in particular except the party that succeeds, and they generally vote for the side that crows the loudest.

THE SEPTENNATE LAWS.

Up to the time I write the organic laws of the Septennate have not progressed far, article 3 being under discussion to-day. Article 1, voted the other day, is as follows:

"The legislative power shall be exercised by two assemblies—the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate. The Chamber of Deputies is named by universal suffrage, according to the conditions prescribed by the Electoral law. The composition, the mode of nomination, and the attributes of the Senate, will be regulated by a special law."

Then comes article 2, which is the Wallon amendment, voted on Friday, and of which I have spoken above:

"The President of the Republic shall be elected by the plurality of the suffrages of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies, united in one National Assembly (Committee of the Whole.) He is appointed for seven years. He is re-eligible."

Thus we find that the Assembly recognized in principle that the legislative power shall be exercised by a Chamber of Deputies and a Senate, and when it comes to the question as to what form of government shall be adopted by these two Assemblies, the Wallon amendment answers—the Republic. The tendency of the article is to engage the Assembly upon the Republican side, for it recognizes in substance that MacMahon is the President of the Republic; that his term is seven years from the date of his confirmation by the Senate and House—which would carry him beyond the term of the Septennate—and it admits the principle of unlimited re-election. This same proposition was presented by its author on the 23d of July, 1874, and was voted down by a large majority. "My proposition," M. Wallon then said, "does not proclaim the Republic; it makes the Republic. And why? Because, in my opinion, there is nothing else to make." And this proposition, "making the Republic," to which the Deputies would not listen last year, was adopted by the Assembly on Friday. The difference between this and the rejected proposition of M. Laboulaye is that the latter "proclaimed" the Republic, while the former "establishes" the Republic (in case the law should be voted as a whole) without proclaiming it. This done, the Assembly proceeded to take up an additional article, under discussion this afternoon, giving the Marshal President the right to dissolve the Chamber. My present impression is that this article will be voted as a sort of safeguard at the last moment. The Royalists will fight to the last against a Republic; but, when they find that it cannot be prevented, they will ask the Marshal to use this right of dissolution, and put their trust in new elections. The Marshal will not be the President of a definite Republic, he says, and he could not be if he would, for, if the Republic is voted, there is no reason in the world why M. Thiers should not be brought back to power. The Marshal would be ousted at once if the Republicans managed to obtain a good working majority.

CHANCES OF THE REPUBLIC.

This morning I had an opportunity for conversing with a former correspondent of THE TIMES, a gentleman who has been for many years in France, and asked his opinion of the Republican prospects. He did not appear to be over hopeful, but wished the success of the Republicans. The only chance for them was in keeping the Government from the hands of the Radicals. If the Duc De Broglie, Duc d'Audiffret, Duc Decazes, and other prominent men, were to go in with the moderate Republicans, like Thiers, Grévy, Dufaure, and Casimir-Périer, a Republic could now be established with ease. There is no denying the fact that the Bonapartists are gaining ground, but they are gaining it slowly. Beginning two years ago with seven deputies only, they now have thirty-five, and if time is allowed them they will have a controlling voice in the Chamber. If the Royalists go on as at present, cherishing hopes of restoring the Monarchy, they will give the Bonapartists the time they desire; but if they would go in now for a permanent Republic it could be established. This is also my own opinion, but I do not think that the Royalists will go with the moderate Republicans, and certainly their hesitations will go to the benefit of the Bonapartists. And in case a Radical majority should get possession of the Chamber they would certainly profit by it. There are now four candidates for the Presidency, in case the present law should be voted—MacMahon, M. Thiers, the Duc d'Aumale, and Marshal Canrobert. In addition we may count M. Gambetta. The Senate project was specially designed to create a place for the Duc d'Aumale and to facilitate his candidacy for the Presidency, and, should he be elected, he would soon prepare the way for a constitutional Monarchy, under his nephew, the Comte de Paris. Canrobert is the Bonapartist candidate, and were he elected the Government would soon pass into the hands of the Prince Imperial. The Marshal wrote a letter the other day to decline a seat in the Chamber, in which he expressed this strong imperial sentiments, and this has brought him prominently forward at this time. By refusing to have anything to do with politics he became the leader of a political party. By the time this letter reaches you the telegraph will have given the results of the present battle, and demonstrated the chances of these candidates. You will also have the results of the elections of Sunday next, when there will be in the field such strong Bonapartists as the Duc De Padoue and the Duc De Feltre.

GEN. DE WIMPFFEN AND M. DE CASSAGNAC.

In my last I omitted to note the affair of Gen. Wimpffen and Paul De Cassagnac, which came before the Civil Tribunal. The court decided that the General had no case that it could hear, or that it had no jurisdiction in the matter at issue. Gen. Wimpffen was non-suited, therefore, and condemned to pay the costs. The importance of this decision lies in the fact that in case of libel no proof is admitted in the civil courts, while justification can be pleaded and proved in the assize courts. For this reason Paul De Cassagnac demanded a criminal trial, although he would have been subject to a fine if condemned in the former, while he is subject to fine and imprisonment in the latter. But he has an opportunity for citing witnesses, and can have his case heard before a jury. The libel alleged by Gen. Wimpffen is contained in a criticism upon his conduct at Sedan, and is a mere reiteration of the charges contained in Gen. Ducrot's book. In my opinion this was the most important of all the works published about Sedan, but for some reason or other it attracted very little attention. I made a translation of it at the time, but did not find a publisher. It is this work that is now in question, and the result of the trial in the criminal court will depend greatly upon De Cassagnac's ability to prove the statements made by Ducrot. The General has been cited as a witness in the case now brought by Wimpffen in the Assize Court, and between the two parties nearly all the officers at Sedan have been cited to appear. The sum of the libel is contained in the charge that Wimpffen is mainly responsible for the disaster. When MacMahon was defeated at Reichshoffen the Minister of War sent Wimpffen down to take command of the army, in case of accident to the Commanding General. He arrived just as MacMahon was defeated and wounded before Sedan. Finding the army retreating he declined the command, on the ground that he had not the confidence of the officers, and it was given to Ducrot. That active and energetic officer made an arrangement by which he could retreat by the heights of Illy, and sent Lebrun forward to engage the enemy. For the moment the Germans were checked with severe loss. Ducrot meant to fight all day and retreat at night, and had already sent off his wagon trains and spare artillery. Seeing hopes of a victory, Wimpffen claimed the command of the army, and the Emperor tried to persuade him not to act upon his orders just then; but the General wanted the credit of the victory planned by Ducrot. He took command, was badly whipped, and when his army was routed he rushed into the Emperor's presence and cried: "Sire, I can do no more; my officers refuse to obey me." Ducrot was hidden in the embrasure of a window, and immediately sprang forward. "To whom do you refer," he said fiercely; "not one of your officers has refused to obey you." A savage speech then followed. Ducrot said that the only thing to be done was to let the retreat go on as he had ordered it. Wimpffen said that he had himself given orders to stop the retreat. Ducrot replied that if this was the case all was lost. Having by his fault caused the surrender, Wimpffen refused to raise the white flag, and it was after this to spare further bloodshed, that the Emperor did it in person. Such are the charges made by Gen. Ducrot against Gen. Wimpffen, and reiterated, in a more offensive way, perhaps, by Paul De Cassagnac in the *Pays*. The Civil Tribunal could hardly have failed to find this a libel, although De Cassagnac's condemnation would have been light, since he merely repeated Ducrot's charges, but in the Criminal Court proof can be offered, and a jury must decide whether or not Ducrot's statement is correct, and whether or not Paul De Cassagnac was guilty of defamation by repeating it.

DEPUTY WALLON.

I intended to conclude my political paragraph with a few words about M. Wallon, the author of the amendment bearing his name. He is a dignified, fine-looking man, a little over sixty years of age, and has the appearance of a *savant*, as he is. He is one of the most learned and most respected professors of the Sorbonne, and a member of the Academy of Inscriptions. His lectures attracted great attention at one time, and are still popular at times, for, as a professor, M. Wallon has made himself talked about on account of the ardor with which he defends his Catholic convictions. In 1848 he was a member of the Legislative Assembly, and was regarded as a Conservative. He was so regarded in the present Assembly up to a very recent period, for he sat upon the Right Centre, voted against M. Thiers on the 24th of May, and voted with the Conservatives on the 20th of November, on the bill establishing the Septennate. But he seems to have been convinced that only two forms of government are now possible, and that every one must make a choice between the Republic and the Empire. He has chosen the former, and is now working with the Moderate Republicans.

THE CARLISTS.

A Carlist telegram sent to me a few moments ago asserts that there will be no *convenio* for the purpose of stopping the war, and that his Majesty Charles VII. can have no transactions with the son of Donna Isabella. The weather has now become settled, and the two armies, 80,000 men on each side, are preparing for the attack that cannot be long delayed. Don Carlos held a grand review at Estella, and announced to his troops the victory of Gen. Lizzarraga at Sarcedon, a town of 2,000 inhabitants, (the ancient Thermide cited by Ptolemy,) belonging to the two Dioceses of Cuenca and Toledo, and only eight leagues, or twenty-four miles, from Madrid. While Don Carlos is beating Moriones and Lama at Estella, Lizzarraga will, if nothing prevents, march upon the capital. The President of the Municipal Council of Estella received the King the other day, and terminated his address as follows:

"Sire, to-day, as ever, Estella is determined to sacrifice everything for the cause of your Majesty. We come to renew with still greater ardor our oath to conquer or die in defending the principles represented by your Majesty."

This dispatch represents the Carlists as ready for the coming battle, confident and enthusiastic. It is evident that the great battle cannot be long delayed. Our mail from the frontier did not arrive this morning.

POST OFFICE CHANGES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The following are the postal changes for the week ending yesterday (Saturday:)

New-England.—Postmasters Appointed—Nathan Ellingwood, Greenbush, Penobscot County, Me.; John R. Pulcifer, South Auburn, Androscoggin County, Me.; Milton Coffin, Thorndike, Waldo County, Me.; Mrs. Relief R. Sanborn, West Campton, Grafton County, N. H.; Charles S. Weed, Farm's Village, Hartford County, Conn.

New-York.—Office Discontinued—Sweden, Monroe County. Name Changed—Galesville, Washington County, to Middle Falls, and James H. Reynolds appointed Postmaster. Office Established—Maple Valley, Otsego County; William H. Bentley, Postmaster. Postmasters Appointed—Charles H. Stackpole, Dannemora, Clinton County; George A. Wooster, Guilford Centre, Chenango County; Sidney S. Smith, Somerset, Niagara County.

New-Jersey.—Name Changed—Shark River, Monmouth County, to Hamilton. Postmaster Appointed—Harvey J. Conover, Middletown, Monmouth County.

Pennsylvania.—Offices Established—Klingerston, Schuylkill County, E. M. Umholtz, Postmaster; Swengal, Union County, Albert T. Shipton, Postmaster. Names Changed—Harmony Centre, Susquehanna County, to Brandt. Postmasters Appointed—David G. Lentz, Allenville, Mifflin County; Joseph S. Hyde, Brandy Camp, Elk County; William Nash, Crossengwill, Crawford County; James L. Penny, Duncan, Allegheny County; Mrs. Sabina Proctor, Hatfield, Montgomery Country; Burt Fox, Hickory Grove, Susquehanna County; Benjamin H. Roth, Hoppenville, Montgomery County; Silas J. Cover, Jenner's Cross Roads, Somerset County; Mary E. Irwin, Lebanon Church, Allegheny County; Michael P. Smyser, Lisburn, Cumberland County; Andrew Ocker, Madisonburg, Centre County; George W. Eppley, Marysville, Perry County; A. S. Bashire, Mowersville, Franklin County; Matthew McClelland, Painter, Westmoreland County; James Scott, Service, Beaver County; Silas D. Eckles, Wampum, Lawrence County; E. W. Campbell, Waterloo, Juniata County; John A. Stolz, West Green, Erie County; David Fratscher, West Salem, Mercer County; Patrick Curly, Williams Grove, Crawford County; H. H. Byers, Worth, Mercer County.

GARIBALDI IN ROME.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION OF THE PATRIOT—THE WELCOME TO THE CAPITAL—SCENES IN THE STREETS—SWEARING IN THE NEW DEPUTY—GOSSIP.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Monday, Jan. 25, 1875.

Garibaldi came into Rome yesterday very much as Cato, the elder, might have entered more than twenty centuries ago, after five-and-twenty years of retirement at his Sabine farm, or of active service in camp. It is, no doubt, true that the masses in the time of the old Republic were a good deal kept under, while in our time constitutional monarchies are obliged to let the people go and come and have their say, with a freedom only limited by the restraints of civic decorum. We are gainers in many respects, and much progress has been made in 2,000 years.

THE RECEPTION.

The reception of Garibaldi had in it nothing extraordinary. It was arranged without ceremony, or previous plan, and was very hearty and natural. I have many times seen a much greater crowd in the streets of Rome, and on occasions when an object much less noble and worthy of popular admiration called the people out. A crowd of at least 5,000 was at the railway station, and the applause burst out very cordially as soon as the multitude first caught sight of the hero. What other demonstrations of the same kind we might have witnessed, if the carriage containing the General had made further progress into the city, we do not know. The horses were detached as soon as Garibaldi mounted into the vehicle, and the people were allowed to drag the Chief as far as the Costanzi Hotel, which is not more than one-third of a mile from the railway landing. Here Garibaldi dismounted, made a speech, thanking his friends for their kind reception, expressing the great pleasure he felt on finding himself once more in Rome. After that the crowd dispersed and the demonstration ended. In the evening Garibaldi went quietly to the house in the centre of the city, in which he will be lodged with one of his sons during the time he remains here. But few flags were put out of the windows, and there was little in the aspect of the streets, or in the movement, different from that of any Sunday or other festa day.

GOVERNMENT MEASURES.

Thus the terror of Garibaldi's entrance into Rome has been only that of anticipation and of the imagination. The hour of his arrival being a good deal uncertain was probably the cause of the less crowded movement of the population and the temperate enthusiasm of the applause. No one well acquainted with the real condition of Rome could have had any fear that the public order would be disturbed. But the Government had made every provision for a possible contingency, and there was a moderate increase of the military and Police force of the district. This was kept out of sight, and there was no display of power to offend the susceptibilities of the most jealous or captious of partisan leaders.

IN PARLIAMENT.

The Opposition in Parliament has for a day or two past punched the ribs of the Ministry upon the question of the action taken last Summer by the arbitrary arrest at a villa near Ravenna of some of the most conspicuous leaders of the Republican Party. To-day the discussion has been continued, with the presence of Garibaldi in the Chamber. Indeed, it was this field-day of hostile forces, more than anything else, that brought the patriot leader to Rome. Fortunately for the Ministry, and very much as was anticipated, the result of the discussion was a vote of confidence in the King's present councilors by a stronger majority than has before been obtained on any question introduced for the purpose of bringing to the proof the stability of the position of the Cabinet. Of 353 votes cast, 232 were on the side of the Government, and 121 on that of the opposition. The speaking was animated, and the Chamber was unusually thronged with spectators, drawn partly by curiosity to see Garibaldi present himself upon the scene, and partly in anticipation of a noisy partisan fight among the Deputies. There was a good deal of suppressed feeling, but the decorum of the place was not violated. It was an interesting moment when Garibaldi entered the Chamber leaning on the arm of two of his friends, and was conducted to his seat. The whole house rose, and the applause was as warm and general as on the occasions when the Chamber is visited by the King. As soon as the Deputy General was in his place and the enthusiasm had subsided, the President called on Garibaldi to take the prescribed oath. There was a universal hush of expectation and momentary pulsation of uncertainty. The President read the words: "I swear to be faithful to the King; to obey loyally the Constitution and the laws of the State, and to perform my duties with the single end in view of the good of the King and the country." Garibaldi rose, supported by friends, and taking off the cloth hat or cap which he habitually wears, and which he is permitted by courtesy to keep on in the Chamber, in a clear, strong voice responded: "I swear!" There was renewed applause, and a rippling whisper of satisfaction ran through the house; for the conviction was general that the Republican chief was as loyal as the most ostentatious devotee of monarchy.

GARIBALDI'S ABODE.

I have never seen greater animation in and around the Parliament House than that witnessed to-day. A crowd of thousands filled the broad square of Monte Citoris and waited for hours to catch a glimpse of the idol of the people, who contrived to slip away as quietly as possible, so as to calm the multitudinous waves which forever beat against the feet of such heroes. The visit to Rome may be prolonged through the greater part of the Winter, and the population will have opportunities enough for saluting the General as he comes and goes. It is said that a house may be taken for him at Monte Mario, a convenient distance from the city, an elevated site overlooking a wide region. There more quiet may be enjoyed with less annoyance from the bellowing crowd. Garibaldi looks feeble and somewhat old, although his health is good to a degree to quiet the solicitude of friends.

THE NEED OF ORDER.

Thus we see that all except the most passionate or stupid appear to feel how necessary it is to keep within bounds and avoid reducing to experiment plans and theories, the end of which would be to make a *frittata* of Italian political affairs, as the Spanish have done with theirs and the French are liable to do. The edifice of good government, of order, and unity, like a palace, or other majestic structure, is slowly built up; but the shock of incendiary passions may in an hour bring in confused heaps to the ground the grandest fabric which human skill has projected or brought to completion.

SPAIN AND THE VATICAN.

As regards Spain, it seems that the party of hesitation has got the upper hand at the Vatican, and the decision to wait has been arrived at. No Pontifical Nuncio will be sent to Madrid until it is seen that those who are bolstering up the boy Don Alfonso show themselves capable of establishing a *viable* government, or one that has the prospect of at least a year's run. It is only to be hoped that Spain may not be the rubbish-heap in which the fire may be lighted to lead to a general war. All Europe has its powder spread out to dry, and it may be ignited by sparks from a foul chimney.

THE EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.

The Empress of Russia has lingered longer at San Remo than was expected, for a month back she gave notice that her trunks were packed, and the King made the long journey north to take her by the hand before setting off. The first programme was to pass a portion of the Winter in Rome, but nothing has been lost by staying away, for the weather for the most part has been extremely bad, although little can be said in its praise further north. One does not know what to make of these royal and imperial invalids who are able to rush two or three times across Europe in pursuit of health in a Winter as inclement as this; for the friction and the jar is great in spite of all the conveniences furnished by modern inventions.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH.

A BRIEF SKETCH OF ITS RISE AND PROGRESS.

ITS EARLY HISTORY AND SUCCESSFUL ORGANIZATION—THE FIRST COUNCIL OF THE CHURCH—ITS SUCCESSIVE PASTORS—SKETCH OF THE PRESENT PASTOR, REV. ROBERT S. MACARTHUR.

Like almost every successful enterprise, the Calvary Baptist Church had a feeble beginning. Its early history is one of toil and trial. Its supporters were few, and their means were comparatively limited. Every step that was taken was marked by sacrifices of time and money. Its projectors, although few in number, worked with unceasing energy until their efforts were crowned with success. The church stands on Twenty-third street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, and to-day has a membership of over 500. It has a large Sunday-school, and through its members possesses much social and religious influence. It is entirely free from debt, and the church property is worth $250,000. The church in its beginning was an offshoot of the old and historic Stanton Street Church—the mother of churches in this City. Owing to various circumstances which had occurred, Rev. David Bellamy, then Pastor of Stanton Street Church, decided to go out from that church and form a new organization. Accordingly, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 25, 1846, a number of members of that church met at No. 219 Wooster street to take measures for organizing a congregation, to be called the "Hope Chapel Congregation." The night of this meeting was very stormy. As a consequence, only ten persons were present. The meeting was adjourned without accomplishing any special results. The time and place of another meeting were fixed, however. The time was Friday, Nov. 27, 1846; the place was No. 3 Third street. At the time and place above named an adjourned meeting was held according to appointment. The number present, however, was not much larger than before, there being but fourteen—not a very inspiring number certainly to begin so important an enterprise as the organization of a new congregation and the founding of a new Church of Christ. At this meeting a congregation was organized, and a committee was appointed to secure the Coliseum, No. 450 Broadway, for a place of worship, and also to invite Rev. David Bellamy, who had just resigned the charge of the Stanton Street Church, to preach for the new congregation on the following Sabbath. The Coliseum was secured, and divine worship was held there until lots were purchased on Broadway, opposite the New-York Hotel. These lots were bought on most favorable terms, the property being owned by parties who were glad to dispose of it in this way.

On Sabbath evening, Jan. 3, 1847, an invitation was extended to all who were interested in Hope Chapel to remain to consider the expediency of organizing an independent Baptist church. The interest manifested was considerable. Quite a large number remained. It was heartily and unanimously resolved to take immediate measures to form such an organization. Among the leading men at the time were W. D. Salisbury, B. S. Squiers, M. G. Lane, William E. Sibell, D. W. Manwaring, Henry Estwick, William Conklin, Abraham Fanning, and John Fanning.

On Sunday evening, Feb. 28, 1847, after service the people remained, and on motion, Rev. Elisha Tucker, then Pastor of Oliver Street Baptist Church, was appointed Chairman of the meeting. Rev. David Bellamy, the acting Pastor, presented the following preamble and resolution:

"Believing the step we are about to take to be in accordance with the leadings of Divine Providence, and influenced, we trust, by a desire to promote the interests of the Redeemer's kingdom, in our own advancement in knowledge and holiness and the salvation of sinners, and in the exercise of that Christian liberty assured to us in the Gospel, we, whose names are hereunto attached, having been baptized on a profession of our faith in Christ, and having been regularly dismissed from the churches to which we have respectively belonged, do

"*Resolve*, That herein and hereby by the adoption of this resolution we constitute ourselves into an independent Baptist church, by the name of the Hope Chapel Baptist Church in the City of New-York."

The resolution was adopted and the church, in this simple and, as Baptists believe, Scriptural way, was formed and articles of faith were adopted. One hundred and seven names of members of Baptist churches were attached to this resolution, of which number thirteen "remain to this day." On March 31, of the same year, it was resolved by the church, according to the usages of the Baptist denomination, to call a council to consider the propriety of recognizing the body as a regular Baptist church. The council was called to meet at the First Baptist Church, on Broome street, on April 22, 1847. Accordingly, on that day and in the above place the council met. On motion of the distinguished and lamented Dr. Cone, then Pastor of the First Church, it was resolved that the Hope Chapel Baptist Church be publicly recognized as an independent Baptist church, and that the services of recognition be held on the evening of the first Sabbath in May, at the Coliseum, their place of worship. This motion prevailed, and public services were held. The following clergymen participated in the exercises: Rev. J. L. Hodge, D. D., now Pastor of the Mariner's Temple, preached the "recognition sermon." Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Dickenson. "The hand of fellowship" was extended by Rev. Elisha Tucker, and the address to the church was made by Rev. C. G. Somers. The last two of these are now deceased. Soon after this the congregation built and occupied the house known as "Hope Chapel," on the lots on Broadway above referred to. The name was then changed to the "Broadway Baptist Church." The property on Broadway having been sold, lots were bought on Twenty-third street, the present location, and on the first Sunday in January, 1854, the congregation worshiped in the basement of their new house. The upper part was occupied on the first Sunday in May of the same year.

The Calvary Church is, and always has been, a remarkably united and happy body. Although it has been in existence for twenty-eight years, and has gone through the trial of moving and building, it has never had a divided vote recorded on its books.

The first Pastor was Rev. David Bellamy, who was called on Feb. 27, 1847. On the 26th of October, 1849, because of failing health, he resigned. He was an able preacher and a devoted Christian. He died several years ago. The second Pastor was Rev. John Dowling, D. D. He was called Jan. 23, 1850, and he resigned April 13, 1852. Dr. Dowling still lives in this City. He has preached for over forty years, never missing a Sunday on account of illness during that period. He is the author of a history of Romanism—a book which has had an extensive circulation. Although not regularly settled, Dr. Dowling still preaches nearly every Sunday. He is respected and loved by all who know him. Few men have done more or better work than he.

Rev. A. D. Gillette, D. D., was the third Pastor. He was called Aug. 1, 1852, and resigned Dec. 22, 1863. During his pastorate of eleven years the Church was greatly blessed. The location was changed to Twenty-third street, the present house was built, and all the interests of the Church were much prospered. Although it is only twenty-one years since their present house was built, it was then with great difficulty that a location "so far up town" could be agreed upon. But one man, Dr. Winter, now deceased, had the courage, at the first, to advocate going so far up. Others finally agreed with him, and the present site was selected. These facts seem almost incredible to-day, when already the members of the church begin to feel that they are a little "down town." Dr. Gillette is still in a vigorous old age. Quite recently he was installed as the Pastor of the Baptist Church in Sing Sing. His memory is still affectionately cherished in the Calvary Church. The fourth Pastor was Rev. R. J. W. Buckland, D. D. He was called Nov. 1, 1864, and he resigned Sept. 24, 1869. His preaching was marked by ripe scholarship, especially in historical subjects. He is now ably filling the Chair of Church History in the Rochester Theological Seminary.

Few churches have better laymen. They relieve the Pastor of much religious and of all the secular work. The Board of Trustees are as follows: Nathan Bishop, LL. D., William M. Isaacs, J. H. Merchant, George W. Fanning, George H. Chase, Henry C. Yale, J. H. Chapin, William A. Cauldwell, and Stephen H. Wilkins. The Board of Deacons is as follows: E. Cauldwell, William M. Isaacs, J. William Conklin, J. H. Merchant, L. P. Bayne, and Ransom Parker. Church Clerk, A. W. Rand. There is a successful Young People's Christian Association. Among its officers are L. A. Gould, E. A. Kent, A. W. Rand, L. H. Blackman, W. B. Tuthill, George Bayne, W. B. Sims, Jr. The Ladies' Benevolent Society accomplishes much good among the poor in our City and in the West during this severe Winter. Its leading officers are Mrs. Adams, Mrs. Cauldwell, and Mrs. Isaacs. William A. Cauldwell, Esq., is the Superintendent of the home Sunday-school. The singing is Congregational, with a chorus choir to lead. It is under the charge of Prof. Chester G. Allen, with Mrs. Hull as soprano. Messrs. Blackman and Baker and Misses Harley and Conklin assist in the service of song. In all respects the church is well organized, and its work for the glory of God and the good of men is efficiently performed.

REV. ROBERT S. MACARTHUR.

The present Pastor, Rev. Robert Stuart MacArthur, was called Feb. 25, 1870, while yet a student. He entered upon the active discharge of his duties on Sunday, May 15, 1870. Mr. MacArthur belongs to the younger clergy, being but thirty-three years of age. He came to this church direct from the Rochester Theological Seminary in 1870. The church called him to the pastorate some months before his graduation, and waited for him to complete his studies. He had preached a great deal and with success during his seminary course, and so had calls to the pastorate from other prominent churches at the time of his accepting the call of this congregation. His collegiate course was taken at the University of Rochester, where he stood high as a scholar, and especially as a speaker, taking the highest oratorical prizes—among others the senior gold medal. He prepared for college at the Canadian Literary Institute, at Woodstock, Ontario, of which Rev. Dr. Fyfe is Principal. For it should be remarked that Mr. MacArthur is a native of the Queen's dominions, his birthplace being the little village of Dalesville, on the Ottawa River, some fifty miles from Montreal. His parents, as his name might indicate, are of ancient Highland stock. They were both born in Scotland—the father at Glen Lyon, and the mother (a Stuart) at Argyle; and to this day their conversation between themselves and with the older ones of their kinsfolk is in their ancestral Gaelic. They were both of Presbyterian training, but the mother, when a young lady, came under the influence of the preaching of the Haldanes, thus contracting Baptist ideas, and when she came to make a profession of religion she united with a Baptist church, in which all her children followed her. Though Mr. MacArthur's father has lived for sixty years in Canada, the old gentleman still speaks of Scotland as "home." But he has good reason to be pleased with the New World, as he is reckoned among the wealthy men of his county, and has seen his children grow up to take positions of influence. Mr. MacArthur made a profession of religion at thirteen years of age. He always expected to enter business life, and it was not till he was seventeen years old that at a time of special religious interest in the Baptist Church at St. Andrews, under the care of Rev. John Dempsey, he determined to give himself to the work of the ministry. It may be remarked that the little Baptist church at Dalesville has, under the pastorate of Rev. John King, sent out some half-dozen young ministers, the faithful preacher, laboring in a comparatively obscure field, thus making his influence felt in a wide circle. Mr. MacArthur is an attractive speaker, his voice being ringing and pleasant, his articulation distinct, his action graceful and self-possessed, his style graphic, and his imagination vivid. He speaks generally without notes, but with the directness which shows thorough preparation. His manner is forcible, and his sermons have many thrilling passages, but there is never in them anything indicating an aiming at the sensational. He is an earnest, straightforward speaker—any graces of oratory appearing in his addresses being evidently unpremeditated. He shows marked ability in the conduct of the social meetings of his church, making them occasions of especial interest. In social life he is popular and gains a strong hold on the friendship and personal regard of all with whom he comes in contact. His decision to come to this city was deeply regretted by many of his friends. He came without any rest, after a long and severe course of study, taking charge of the church on the Sunday after his graduation. He came without any reputation to precede him. At the time of his acceptance of the call the church was in a disheartened and somewhat enfeebled condition. They had been a year without a Pastor; the congregations were small, and all the church interests were waning. With the commencement of his labors there were immediate signs of improvement. The people came to hear the Word; the young especially flocked about him; increased interest was shown in all departments of church work. In the less than five years of his pastorate he has received over 300 persons into the church, more than doubling the number of its members. The pew-rentals have become sufficient to meet the $10,000 annually required for the current expenses of the church; about $10,000 has been expended on improvements to the house of worship; and over $100,000 has been raised by the congregation for objects of benevolence outside the affairs of the church. Ten thousand dollars was given last year by the church and Sunday-school to City missions. The church contributes sufficient to support several young men who are studying for the ministry. Mr. MacArthur has thrown his energies into general Christian work in the City. He is in close sympathy with every good work, whether of his own or of other denominations. But while thus broadly catholic in his feelings he is an earnest advocate of the peculiar principles of the Baptist denomination. He scouts indignantly that sham "liberalism" which seeks to sap the foundations of the principles of his denomination, as it seeks to emasculate the theology of the whole Christian Church. In his defenses of evangelical doctrine, and of the tenets of his own denomination, Mr. MacArthur stands by the old landmarks, and deems the old positions impregnable.

SERMON BY REV. MR. MAC ARTHUR YESTERDAY MORNING.

"My soul is exceeding sorrowful, even unto death."—Matthew, xxvi, part of 38th verse.

Our object this morning is to discuss some of the elements of our Lord's mysterious sorrow in the garden. The subject is one of deep solemnity and great tenderness. Not at all times, nor in all frames of mind and heart, is it fitting to discuss such a subject as this. As Moses removed his shoes when he approached the holy ground of the burning bush, so should we strive to banish all unholy thoughts when we walk beneath the olive trees of Gethsemane and gaze on the cross of Calvary. The history of the race is one of sin and sorrow; it is also one of grace and glory. Three wonderful gardens are there in that history—Eden, Gethsemane, Paradise. Lost in Eden, we were redeemed in Gethsemane, and those who are thus redeemed shall be glorified in Paradise. The first is a history of sin and sorrow on our part; the second is a history of sorrow without sin on Christ's part; the last will be a scene of neither sin nor sorrow. We look with shame to Eden, with sorrow to Gethsemane, and with humble, holy joy to Paradise. But Gethsemane we must visit before we can reach Paradise. To that scene of sorrow let us go this morning.

We go out of the eastern gate of the City of Jerusalem, down a steep and abrupt hill, across the bed, over which, at certain seasons of the year, passes the dark-flowing Kedron, and now on our right lies the Garden of Gethsemane. It is a small plot of ground, nearly square, and now surrounded with a fence of rough stone surmounted with stucco. Within the enclosure are eight venerable olive trees. Beneath their shade Christ bowed in his agony. It is night in Jerusalem. The lights are out. The streets are silent. The pilgrims in their tents on the hill-side sleep. The moon at this Passover season shines brightly. Christ and eleven of his disciples pass over the track we have described and enter the garden. Eight disciples are left near the entrance; three—the elect within the elect, the three who were admitted to witness the miracle of raising the Ruler's daughter, the three who had been with Him "in the holy mount," and having seen the glory of the transfiguration were prepared for the humiliation of the garden—He takes with him to a little distance within the shade of the garden. And now the wave of His mysterious sorrow rolls over Him. Even from these He withdraws Himself a little space. He prays; He returns; He departs to pray again; He returns, He departs; He kneels, He falls prostrate, He agonizes; great drops as it were blood fall upon the ground. He triumphs. The contest is over; the conquest is won. He returns in calmness to His sleeping disciples, and awaits in perfect peace the approach of His betrayer. This great sorrow is something to us "who pass by." We shall "behold and see if there be any sorrow like unto His sorrow, wherewith the Lord afflicted Him in the day of His fierce anger."

This is a mysterious sorrow. Some of its elements, however, we can understand. Let us reverently examine these, and see whether they will explain its intensity and bitterness. If not, another cause will be suggested. The ingratitude of those for whom he lived and died was an element in that sorrow. Christ was keenly alive to every expression of ingratitude. There are many hints given of this fact. He healed ten lepers. Nine went their way; one returned to express joy and gratitude. Christ asks sadly after the nine selfish and ungrateful ones. He said mournfully that He came unto His own, but they received Him not. His heart revealed its deep loneliness, when He compared Himself with the foxes who had holes, and the birds who had nests, while He had not where to lay His head. Earth, cursed by sin, had no resting-place for its Maker and Lord. When it would exalt Him it did so by a cross; when it would crown Him it did so with thorns. How a child's ingratitude breaks a parent's heart! How the ingratitude of the poor dries up the fountains of love in the hearts of the benevolent rich! Christ was subject to a similar law. His nation's ingratitude and hate were a heavy sorrow. His own family even did not believe in Him. The people who shouted "hozanna" one day, shouted "crucify" the next. Is it not also true that the ingratitude of all rejectors, in every age, was present to his mind? If so, then, friends, our hardness of heart, our unbelief, our disobedience, was an element in Christ's sorrow. You unconverted children of godly parents, hearers but not doers of the word, you rolled a wave of sorrow over Christ's soul. O, look to-day into that garden where Jesus groans and prays for you! See his tear-stained face! Hear His agonizing moan! Then let your heart break, and your stubborn will relent. O, friends unreconciled to God, your ingratitude, your procrastination and disobedience are wicked and cruel. Cease now, I pray you, this weak and wicked rebellion. I would win you to Christ now—now while we gaze on Him in the garden.

The treachery, denial, and desertion on the part of his friends made another element in that nameless sorrow. While, as we shall see before we close, this sorrow was, in some of its elements, far above human thought, in other elements it was intensely human. It was sad enough to Christ that of all that vast host that welcomed him on Sunday there should not be one on Friday to utter a word in his behalf. It was sad enough that of all the thousands whom he had cured, fed, and blessed in so many ways, not one would stand by him in Pilate's hall. There was but one who spoke a word in his defense, and that one did not belong to the chosen people—the wife of the heathen Pilate. But saddest of all, in the chosen twelve one was a betrayer, one a denier, and all were deserters. "They all forsook him and fled." Oh, base ingratitude! Oh, shameful cowardice! But shall I speak harshly of them and not also justly of ourselves? Their minds were distracted with many doubts which now are cleared away. They groped in the dawn; we walk in the noon-day. Their sin was great; ours is greater. Many times since then has Christ been denied, deserted, betrayed, by his professed friends. In social life, in the marts of trade, in the halls of sinful amusement, Jesus has been despised and rejected. And all this he foresaw. That wicked act of yours last week was a pang in Christ's heart. That absence from the house of God; that neglect of family or secret prayer—oh, these were part of Christ's great sorrow on that terrible night. Shall we continue in sin? Can we, dare, we love and practice that which slew our Lord?

The sorrows to which his people would be exposed was an element in that grief. The joys and sorrows of his people Christ made his own. On this Thursday night he realized—perhaps even more than he did on the previous Sunday when he wept over Jerusalem—what the Jewish nation incurred by his rejection. He saw that Jerusalem, the city of song and story, would soon be destroyed. He saw that God's chosen people would soon be scattered over the earth. All the horrors of the awful siege of Jerusalem were present to his view. Roman horses were to bathe their fetlocks in Jewish blood. Parents in the pangs of hunger were to destroy their own children. They would have no king but Cæsar. God gave them their wish, and Cæsar crushed them to the earth. Scattered over the world, despised and hated of all men, the Jews were to see their land trodden by the foot of the heathen Roman and the infidel Turk. Their prayer was answered. The blood of Christ was upon them, not to save but to destroy. Now, to Jesus as a man, a patriot, and a Saviour, the blindness and madness of His people became a cause of intense and bitter grief. He saw, too, the sorrows which were to come on Christian believers. Those of his nation who accepted him, as well as those who rejected him—though in different ways—were to suffer sorrow. Of all the disciples with him in the garden, John was the only one who was to die a natural death. James, first, was to seal his testimony with his life. Peter, like his Lord, was to be crucified. The disciples who afterward believed on his name were to suffer persecution. Stephen, from the fast-falling shower of stones, was to go up to Christ at the right hand of God. Paul was present to Christ's view—Paul "fighting with beasts at Ephesus," "Shamefully entreated at Philippi," cruelly imprisoned and beheaded at Rome. Huss, Luther, Bunyan, thousands of whom the world was not worthy, suffering for their Lord—these were in Christ's thoughts, these added to Christ's grief.

There was also a shrinking from the painful and shameful death of the cross. Let us not hesitate to say so. Christ was truly a man. True manhood is not indifferent to danger and suffering. Coarse and brutal natures may assume a stoicism which refined and cultivated natures cannot manifest. Dr. Parker, in *Ecce Deus*, finely illustrates this thought. "Suffering," he says, "is a question of nature. The educated man suffers more than the uneducated; the poet probably suffers more than the mathematician; the commanding officer suffers more in a defeat than the common soldier. The more life, the more suffering, the billows of sorrow being in proportion to the volume of our manhood. Now, Jesus Christ was not merely a man; He was man; and by the very compass of His manhood he suffered more than any mortal can endure. The storm may pass as fiercely over the shallow lake as over the Atlantic, but by its very volume the latter is more terribly shaken." Christ's physical organization even was, doubtless, exquisitely sensitive. Then there were the moral issues involved. Perhaps, it is true, as has been claimed, that Christ died of a literally broken heart. He certainly keenly felt the pain and disgrace of his ignominious death. To assume even for a time the character of a felon is to a holy soul painful in the extreme. Actors of high reputation find it opposed to their taste to represent a character famous only for vileness. Christ's shrinking was natural and proper. It is a mark of honor and glory befitting the God-man. I give due weight to all these considerations. But I affirm that they do not of themselves account for His deep and awful sorrow. He must have known—He foretold it many times—that He was to rise from the dead on the third day. The grave could not hold him. His physical sufferings at the worst would be short. The victory was near. It was to be a brief darkness followed by a never-ending brightness. Who can believe this was more than an element—and compared with other elements an unimportant one—in his sorrow? Martyrs in Christ's name and for His sake have gone joyfully to the stake. They have shouted amid fagots and flames. They have gone to the block singing songs of triumph. They have lain in prisons of dampness and darkness until the chains rusted into their flesh. Wives and mothers have torn themselves from husbands and children to die for Jesus. We have read of Leonidas and his brave three hundred who stopped the onward march of the Persians at Thermopylæ, giving their lives joyfully for their country. We know of England's lovely Queen who sucked the poison from the wound of the King, her consort, though she knew that death would be the result of her heroism. Again and again have brave soldiers rushed in to take the death-blows intended for their commanders. The pages of history contain the names of many such. Much more has willingness to suffer for Christ been seen. What glorious names come to us as we speak! There are thousands who are suffering a daily martyrdom for His sake. There are women tied to drunken and godless husbands and sweetly living for Christ, dying a thousand deaths, while they live a single life. Upheld by the blessed hopes of the Gospel, they never utter a murmur. At this hour there are, believe it, friends, thousands who would gladly lay down their lives for the Master, rather than deny Him. Think you, then, that simple fear of physical death could have so burdened and crushed the Son of God—the Lord of life and glory? A thousand times No. There was that; there was far more than that.

Another consideration is that Satan was permitted at this time to tempt Christ with peculiar power. Satan tempted Jesus in the wilderness and was repulsed He left him "for a season." He now returned. It was the last, the death struggle. It was the world's crisis. The old conflict is to be settled forever. It is the "hour and the power of darkness." In one garden truth was crushed and error triumphed. The first Adam was overthrown, shall the second Adam? If so the knell of humanity may be rung. On the result of the conflict in this garden depends the possibility of entering paradise. If Satan triumph now God is no more God. Hell appreciates the struggle. Its artillery is hurled against the bowed sufferer. What an hour! What a conflict! Here let our hearts break in sympathy with our broken-hearted Lord. O, be not indifferent when for you Christ is meeting the temptations of Satan. Christ is warding off eternal death and hell. Behold, behold, Him in His great agony. Never was there sorrow like that of our Jesus. Never was there victory like that of our Jesus. Blessed be His name. He struck the sceptre from the hand and the crown from the brow of Satan, and won a glorious and eternal victory for his saints. He led captivity captive, and won gifts for men.

The true explanation of the mysterious sorrow in the garden and the awful agony on the cross—as seen in the cries to God uttered in both places—is that Christ, the God-man, the Divine substitute, was bearing in some way the iniquities of a lost world. This is a holy of holies. It seems almost irreverent to judge with a critic's coolness these awful experiences. But such is the teaching of Scripture, alike in the Old and New Testaments. "He was bruised for our iniquities." "The Lord hath laid on Him the iniquity of us all." "It pleased the Lord to bruise Him." O, no, the cup could not pass from him. He drained it to the very dregs. "He hath made Him to be sin for us who knew no sin." He was "made a curse for us." "Who His own self bore our sins in His own body on the tree." He consented to have our sins laid upon Him. He is treated as the transgressor. O matchless love! O transcendent and sovereign grace! Blessed doctrine of divine substitution! God has found a way to save the lost. Heaven is opened to the vilest. With Paul we can exclaim, "O the depth of the riches both of the wisdom and knowledge of God!" Away with the shallow human philosophy which, by ignoring the real facts, attempts to rob this awful and blessed truth of its meaning. Tell us not that Christ died merely as a martyr. On that theory explain the facts if you can. A true philosophy must accept all the facts. Answer, Socinianism. Answer, modern philosophy. In this explanation of Christ's sorrow we believe Scriptural prophecy, historical fact, and apostolic reasoning all beautifully agree. "Let God be true though" all human theories be false.

There is a practical application of these truths. First—We see the exceeding sinfulness of sin. How lost was man when nothing short of such a sacrifice could save him. Christ cried out in tears and agony when he stood before God in the sinner's place. How terrible must it be for a sinner, on his own behalf, to attempt to stand before God! Christ sank for a time under the weight of sins not his own. How shall we meet God with sins upon us which are our own? Second—We see here, as nowhere else, the love of God and Christ. Marvelous love! No mind can conceive, no heart can feel, no tongue declare its greatness. The world is full of evidences of God's love. It is whispered in the winds, it flashes in the sunlight, but here is its grandest display. "God so loved the world." Third, the duty of immediate submission to Christ is manifest. It is folly in the extreme to refuse the great salvation, and dare the wrath of a holy and just God. Men and woman, in God's name I admonish you to-day, come and give yourselves to this great Saviour.

Turn now from the cold ground beneath the olive's shade, where, on that Thursday night, Jesus began to give the ransom for your soul. Look to that cross on which on Friday he completed the purchase price. See him bowing his head in death. Hear his triumphant cry, "It is finished." That cross is at once the world's hope and the world's condemnation. It is at once the proof of God's great love and man's great sin. I lift it before you. Stop, travelers to eternity, it is something to you that Jesus dies. Is there any sorrow like Christ's? But I ask no maudlin sympathy and sentimental pity for Jesus. It is not for him but for you that I plead. Look from the garden of agony and the cross of shame to the throne of glory on which now he sits. Cast yourselves as helpless sinners at his feet, exclaiming, with adoring Thomas, "My Lord and my God," and then shall you be able joyously to say, "Therefore, being justified by faith, we have peace with God, through our Lord Jesus Christ."

BUCKING SNOW.

A NORTH-WESTERN RAILROAD EXPERIENCE.

MINNESOTA WINTER WEATHER—A SNOW-STORM—THE TRACKS BLOCKED—PREPARING THE GREAT SNOW-PLOW—THE START—A DASH THROUGH PURGATORY CUT—PLEASANT SENSATIONS—THE TRACK CLEARED.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Monday, Feb. 8, 1875.

Daylight had a hard fight on Tuesday morning before it could make itself even dimly visible, and when it did come it was only to show the air full of fast and furiously driven snow-flakes so thick and quick coming that ten rods was the limit of human vision; add to this a wind—not the gentlest—with the glass showing 10°, and the grand total made an air that *Prince Hamlet* called "eager and nipping." Noon brought no abatement of the storm, and the streets held only slaves of circumstance. The air was a mass of whirling, flying snow, and night came and no change. The next morning was hardly an improvement. Although it had stopped snowing, the wind blew a gale, and the mercury still stood at 10°; but snow was piled in doorways and wherever it could find shelter. Of course a quantity had to stay out in the cold, and in two minutes by the watch a pint has in some manner found a lodging-place behind a coat collar, and the balance of a half peck is snugly stowed away in your hair.

It is a grand blockade. Every one stays at home, from inclination primarily, and if that is not sufficient, from necessity. No trains. The Train Dispatcher telegraphs all stations on the line of the road, "All trains abandoned for this day." The wind still keeps brisk, and out in the country the bleak prairies loose their quota of snow and deposits are made in cuts and every imaginable place that shows a depression, and snow lies in some places fifteen, twenty, and even twenty-five feet deep over the rails. There is much consultation among railroad officials, and it is finally decided that it is useless to do anything until the wind goes down. The Master Mechanic and a force of men visit the great snow-plow and overhaul it generally, examine trucks, oil up, stiffen a brace here, tighten a nut there, and after two hours' honest work it is ready for hard work—and will probably get it.

As I button up chin high, and think of a dismal walk of six blocks to supper the Roadmaster hails me with a "Oh! Colonel, want to help buck snow to-morrow?" (A North-western man does not say "Halloo" or "Hello" in a civilized manner, but "Oh! So and So, with a dismal inflection, as if some one had run a pin into him the small matter of a yard or two.) I accept and propound a few conundrums as to habiliments, &c., am furnished not only with the requisite knowledge, but with the articles themselves, consisting of a wolf-skin coat, and a cap of the same material, a hood to go over that, a pair of leggins, and an old pair of fur gloves, with a caution to incase myself in plenty of clothes and be on hand at 7 A. M., unless the wind keeps high. I go to bed and dream that I visit Robinson Crusoe at his Summer residence in Juan Fernandez, and find him a sociable old fellow with but one idea; for several years he has had and still holds the belief that the next day there will come to him per Adams Express Company a piece of oilcloth. What he expects to do with the oil-cloth when he gets it I can't say; he wouldn't tell me.

At 6 o'clock the next morning, I am up and proceed to dress myself with clothes enough to start a Chatham street Jew in business. Afterward rolls, chops, fried potatoes, and three cups of *café noir*, fortify the inner man, for in all probability hours will pass before "chuck," *i. e.*, eatables, can be procured; then overshoes, the wolf coat, the cap, leggins, and gloves, and I am ready for a search after the North-west passage—on a map. The air is as still as sleep, ("death" does very well, but that is worn threadbare,) but the thermometer shows 32° below, and that cold has packed snow as hard as snow can be packed. It is likely shall see hard work as well as fun when I reach the yard. They are nearly ready for the start; three engines coupled together, and the giant snow plow ahead; behind is an observation caboose—that is, a caboose with a tower and glass windows, like a small pilot house. A score of section men go along, well equipped with shovels, etc.; the Train Dispatcher is there with side spurs for climbing poles, and a box of instruments for tapping the wires and opening communication if more help is needed; and last, the most important personages, the Roadmaster, and Master of Transportation, carrying between them a demijohn of alcohol, and an enormous sponge to keep the windows of the observatory free from frost.

Bob T——, the engineer of the forward engine, invites me to take a seat in the cab with him. Thinking I will see more than by riding in the caboose I clamber up as well as I can, encumbered with clothing, and thereby show a "plentiful lack of wisdom," the snow-plow prevents sight ahead, and speed is graduated by signals from the observatory. I take the fireman's seat, as his time will be occupied with throwing "chunks," as bucking snow is hard work, and steam must be kept up. As yet we have got just a bare running pressure, the gauge shows eighty pounds, but the fire-box is crammed, the blower on, and the safety-valve sprung down to the last notch, and long before deep snow is reached we shall have 135 pounds pressure, and as much more as we want. At last "go ahead" comes from the road-master, Bob whistles "off brakes," and we move slowly on, scattering small snow-drifts, and sending flying in all directions a cloud of frosty particles of snow which mingle with the smoke from the smoke-stack and fly past the car-windows, and bring to mind a certain uncomfortable recollection of a snow-squall off Sandy Hook.

For several miles out we have no hard work, and speed is comparatively slow; another mile is passed in the same style, and brings us within a mile of "Purgatory Cut," in which the snow will be twenty feet deep if it is an inch; the steam-gauge shows 130 pounds pressure. The signal is passed from the caboose, "Send her along." Bob straightens up the reverse-bar to within one notch of the centre, and slowly and steadily opens wider the throttle-valve. It is an awful pace and rough riding; the engine jumps, sways and wobbles; the great rods and driving-wheels under the cab roar and rattle like a boiler shop in full blast. The fireman is looking back for signals, and just then the window of the observatory opens, and the Roadmaster thrusts out his head and roars out, "Spread her wide open! Give her ——!" (He is inclined to be emphatic when excited.) The throttle is open to its fullest extent. Bob shouts in my ear, "Hold on hard! Here we are!" I have a sensation of suffocation, something akin to a horrible nightmare, something intangible that I cannot escape or fight against. How long this lasts I cannot say. It may be thirty seconds; it may be as many minutes, but when it is over we have torn through a drift a quarter of a mile long. We slow down and come to a stop. Everything is closely examined, and we are soon moving on again. But I go rearward to the caboose; have had enough of being tied to the head of a sky-rocket and shot at a mark. Two miles on will be more hard work. The speed increases again to a mad rush, the wedge-shaped head of the plow splits the drift, and the flanges lift it up and throw out on either side great billows of snow, whose curves are grand in their proportions, and rise up, and we go like a tremendous surf, and the powdered, pulverized snow is thick as spray on the bridge to the "cave of the winds." But this proves too much for one rush. The shovels are brought out, the snow that has fallen back is cleared away, and we go at it again. It is bucking snow in good earnest. Try it again—once more—and we finally get through to S. C. Junction and clear that division of the road. It has taken all day, and such a played out, utterly fagged, "upset, flat broke, dead beat" crowd would be hard to find, unless it has been on the same mission.

THE FORTHCOMING CO-OPERATIVE CONGRESS.

Arrangements are now being made for the Annual Co-operative Congress of Delegates from societies in Great Britain and Ireland, which will, this year, be held in London, at the Co-operative Institute, during the first three days in Easter week. Several subjects of importance to the co-operative community will be discussed; and among the questions for consideration already on the programme are: "The Schulze-Delitzch system of Banking, and the possibility of using it for the promotion of co-operation in England; and international co-operation, with especial reference to communication with the Mississippi Valley. It is anticipated that, including foreign visitors, some 300 persons will be present, and the representatives will be entertained at a public dinner by the Southern societies. Responding to an invitation from the Congress Board to be present on the occasion in question the Comte de Paris (in a letter to Mr. Thomas Hughes, Q. C.) says: "I wish them the greatest possible success in their work, and entertain the hope to be able to show by my presence the interest which I take in that work." Other distinguished foreigners are expected.

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SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH AV., formerly with Bedell, will be found a number of very desirable servants, well recommended, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country; also, waiters, coachmen, &c.

AN AMERICAN WIDOW LADY OF REFINEMENT and capability desires a position to take full charge of a gentleman's home; unquestionable reference given and required. Address Mrs. HERBERT, Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY IS OFFERED TO a private family to secure a competent housekeeper, one who thoroughly understands household management and cuisine; speaks French, and would act as governess if required; an exceptional chance; best of reference. Address M. M., Box No. 187 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG LADY WISHES TO PROCURE a position as governess; teaches French, English, music; gives unexceptionable references. Address B., Box No. 256 UP-TOWN TIMES OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A LARGE NUMBER OF CAPABLE AND trustworthy German servants constantly found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Agency, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

CHAMBER-MAID, AND WAITRESS, OR seamstress.—By an English Protestant young woman, who understands her duties thoroughly; is an excellent waitress; can take entire charge of dining-room; prepare salads; care and clean silver, &c.; is also a neat family seamstress; has best City reference. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A North of Ireland Protestant girl, who understands her work thoroughly; is neat and orderly; an excellent washer and ironer, and a willing, well-tempered girl; good recommendations. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe-store, between 8th and 9th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A very capable and industrious young girl; is a good waitress; also a neat chamber-maid, and would not object to assist with the washing; can furnish good City references. Call at Jacquin's French Office, No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT young woman as chamber-maid and waitress; would do the cooking, washing, and ironing of a small family; no objections to a boarding-house; City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WASHING.—BY A well-recommended young girl, who is a quick, orderly chamber-maid and a good family laundress; can do up shirts in best style; is willing and obliging. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND HOUSE-WORK.—By a German young woman, who is an excellent cook, washer, and ironer; for City or country; has good City references. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl to do chamber-work and waiting, or to care a child and do plain sewing; country preferred; City reference. Call or address for three days, stating particulars, at No. 112 East 28th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman to do chamber-work; first-class seamstress; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 152 7th av., corner 19th st., first floor, back room.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid, laundress, or cook. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 37 East 35th st., from 10 till 2 o'clock.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS chamber-maid and waitress. Call for two days at No. 666 2d av., from 10 to 3 o'clock.

COOK OR COOK AND TO ASSIST IN Washing.—By a highly respectable young woman; is a first-class cook; meats, soups, game, &c.; good baker of bread, biscuit, &c.; has lived with first-class families, and is highly recommended; country or City. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK – CHAMBER-MAID.—TWO SWEDISH girls in an American family; one as cook; can cook all kinds of meats, soups, bread, and pastries; the other as chamber-maid and seamstress; can operate, and do all kinds of sewing by hand; best City references. Call at No. 411 8th av.

COOK.—BY A VERY NEAT AND RESPECTABLE young French woman, Protestant, as first-class cook; understands French and American cooking perfectly; unexceptionable City reference; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

COOK.—BY A RELIABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands her business thoroughly; is a good baker of bread and pastry; is careful, sober, and obliging; has seven years' City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av., first floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN PROTESTant woman as first-class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of French, English and American cooking; has unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COOK, &c.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTANT woman as plain cook, washer, and ironer; is an excellent washer and ironer; or would do general housework in a small family; wages not so much an object as a good home; City references. Call at 411 8th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS COOK, washer, and ironer, in a private family; has two years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 160 East 53d st., between 3d and Lexington av., first floor front.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT FAMILY COOK WHO can get up a nice dinner; is a first-rate baker and makes a variety of desserts; can furnish the best of references. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH GIRL AS cook, washer, and ironer; a first-class hand; best of City or country references given. Call at No. 229 West 30th st., New-York.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT WOMAN who understands cooking in all its ways to suit; for City or country; has best of references. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; is an excellent baker; no objection to coarse washing; best of City references. Address Cook, No. 692 6th av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH COOK, (cordon bleu;) has the best City references; highest wages and a kitchen-maid expected. Can be seen at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, WHO UNDERstands all kinds of cooking; willing to assist in the washing; good reference. Call or address No. 107 West 18th st., third floor, back room.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; experienced in all kinds of cooking; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 673 6th av., between 38th and 39th sts., in fancy store.

COOK.—BY A PROFESSED PROTESTANT COOK, first-class, and references first-class. Seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A COMPETENT SCOTCH girl, with good reference; can cook, wash, and iron; a steady place for general house-work; makes bread; is a good washer and ironer; willing to go to the country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe-store, below 9th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A SWEDISH YOUNG GIRL; is a good plain cook, good washer and ironer; has a good disposition; strong, willing, and tidy. Call at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av., over Russian Baths.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do general house-work, or chamber-work and waiting, in a private boarding-house; best City reference from last employer. Call at No. 396 8th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL TO DO general house-work in City or country. Call at No. 47 Bowery.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH GIRL AS LADY'S maid; is a good seamstress; understands how to cut and fit; also hair-dressing; is willing and obliging; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 523 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS lady's maid and seamstress, or as nurse and seamstress; good City references; no objection to grown children. Call at No. 742 6th av., outside bell.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A YOUNG, TIDY FRENCH girl, serving as lady's maid; she is a good hair-dresser and seamstress; can furnish good City references. Can be seen at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH GIRL, AS LADY'S maid; is a good seamstress and hair-dresser; is very willing and obliging; best of City reference. Call for two days at 525 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A STEADY, WELL-EXPERIenced woman who understands her business well; is a good family laundress; can puff, polish, flute, and do up shirts in superior style; no objection to the country; has best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Protestant woman as first-class laundress in a private family; understands French fluting and doing up fine muslins, laces, &c.; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

MAID.—BY A VERY CAPABLE FRENCH PERSON; is a thorough hair-dresser, and can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; has the best of City references. Can be engaged at the French Office, No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT, respectable young girl, who is fond and careful of children; is also a quick, tidy chamber-maid, and very willing and well tempered; has seven years' reference from last place. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A SWEDISH girl; City references; can do any sewing by hand; fond of children; will do light chamberwork; tidy, willing, obliging; is a well-trained servant. Call at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

NO. 1,325 BROADWAY, NEAR 37TH ST.—MRS. HARDMAN, select servants; Protestant English, Irish, Scotch, Swedish, German, colored, French; lady expert saves employers trouble and disappointment.

NURSE.—BY A SWISS PROTESTANT NURSE, speaking Italian, French, German, and English; has quite a good education. Can be seen at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, WHO IS thoroughly competent to bring an infant up on the bottle; the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 471 6th av., in hair store.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, as competent seamstress; can cut and fit for ladies and children; is a good operator; would wait on a lady or assist with chamber-work; the best of City reference. Apply at No. 525 6th av., near 31st st.

SEAMSTRESS AND LADY'S MAID.—BY A competent American girl; can be well recommended by her present employers. Call or address No. 21 West 12th st.

UP-STAIRS WORK, &c.—BY AN ENGLISH woman, to do up-stairs work and wait on a lady. Advertiser seen and reference given from 11 till 3 o'clock on Monday, at No. 532 Madison av.

WAITRESS, CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITress or Chamber-maid.—By a respectable young woman; good waitress and excellent chamber-maid; understands her business in either capacity; fine appearance; best City testimonials; neat, honest, and obliging; country or City. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class waitress or chamber-maid, or will do both; is willing and obliging; best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 525 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

WAITRESS.—BY A VERY NEAT AND RESPECTable young woman as first-class waitress; understands care of silver and salad dressings of all kinds perfectly; unexceptionable City reference. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A THOROUGH ENGLISH WAITress in a first-class gentleman's family; highest references; only first-class need apply. Call or address for one week, G. L., No. 306 East 66th st.

WASHING, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGlish Protestant woman, employment to go out by the day to wash, iron, or scrub; can give good City reference. Can be seen from 10 A. M. to 9 P. M. at No. 212 West 27th st., back room, No. 3.

WASHING, &c.—BY A WOMAN TO GO OUT BY the day washing, ironing, and house-cleaning; best City reference. Apply at No. 107 West 18th st., third floor, front room.

MALES

TO MERCHANTS.—A GENTLEMAN, (GERMAN, thirty years of age,) of experience in mercantile and commercial business, is open for an engagement on or about March 15; he is willing to make himself useful in any legitimate business as manager, book-keeper, buyer, or salesman; the highest testimonials as to character will be furnished. Address THEODOR, Box No. 4,053 New-York Post Office.

BUTLER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT ENGlish butler, with good City references. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

CLERK.—BY A BOY FIFTEEN YEARS OF AGE in any mercantile business; good City reference. Address J. H., No. 510 West 20th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN WHO thoroughly understands the care of very fine horses and carriages; long experience; would be generally useful; has the best of testimonials; is a total abstainer from all intoxicating drinks. Address M. W., Box No. 283 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A MARried man, aged thirty-three years, (has no children,) who can care and drive horses, milk, do flower and vegetable gardening, care cattle, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A TRUSTworthy single man; is a splendid groom, and a good, careful driver; in City or country; temperate and obliging; best City and country references. Address, Coachman, box No. 280, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—EIGHT years' best reference from first-class gentlemen, who can be seen in the City; married; no children; aged thirty; understands green-houses. Address J. B., Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A FRENCHMAN WHO SPEAKS English; understands horses and driving perfectly; can furnish the best of City testimonials. Call or address No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., Jacquin's Bureau, first floor.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED man; understands his business thoroughly; can give two years' City reference. Call on or address Dobson, No. 419 3d av.

FARMER AND USEFUL MAN, DAIRY AND Poultry.—By an American man and wife, aged thirty-seven years; man can do all kinds of farm-work, drive oxen and horses, plow, milk, care cattle, &c.; wife is a good butter-maker and poultry raiser; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER.—BY A GOOD PRACTICAL MAN who thoroughly understands his business, graperies and greenhouses, and laying out of new grounds; A1 grape grower; married; thirty-one years of age; best of references as to character and ability. Address N. Rail, Saugatuck, Conn., until 1st March.

GARDENER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; MARRIED; understands green-house, fruits, flowers, vegetables, and general management of a gentleman's place; strictly temperate; good reference. Address Gardener, Box No. 224 *Times* office.

GARDENER—COOK.—BY A SWEDISH COUPLE, lately landed; man will be useful within and outside; wife is a first-class washer and ironer; does plain cooking; no children; wages no object. Call at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

GARDENER.—BY A TRUSTWORTHY, GERman married man as gardener and farmer; can take full charge; will also work a farm on shares; understands the business; eight years' references. Call at No. 27 Pitt st.

GARDENER OR FARMER.—BY A SOBER, INdustrious married man; thoroughly understands the business; is willing and obliging; good references. Address P. B., Box No. 224 *Times* Office.

SERVANT.—BY A GERMAN YOUNG MAN, AGED twenty-two years, speaks good English, who can tend door, wait at table, build fires, tend furnace, clean boots, wash windows, &c.; best recommendations and moderate wages. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A MAN AGED TWENTYfive years, who can do flower and vegetable gardening; also farm-work as done in the old country; milk, care cattle and horses, drive, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, WITH A THOROUGH knowledge of white goods, embroideries, and laces, having been in business for himself, a position as buyer or as assistant for a wholesale or retail house; references A 1. Address T. D. J., Box No. 5,680 New-York Post Office.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS FIRST-CLASS waiter in a private family; understands his business; best City reference. Address E. D., Box No. 277 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A SWEDE, SPEAKING ENGLISH; has good references; is obliging, very tidy, willing, and has good experience; can do all required by a first-class waiter; wages moderate. Call at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PROTESTant man as waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED MAN as waiter in a private family or boarding-house. Call for three days on F. Ellick, No. 45 West 11th st., or No. 420 West 32d st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.

Non-union Puddlers, at Troy, N. Y.

One works is now in operation, running twenty-two (22) puddling furnaces night and day.

Apply by letter to either of the undersigned.

H. BURDEN & SONS, Troy, N. Y.
ERASTUS CORNING & CO., Troy, N. Y.
JOHN A. GRISWOLD & CO., Troy, N. Y.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WITH A GOOD CITY trade as outside salesman for a first-class job printing and stationery house. Liberal terms to a live man. Address STATIONERY, Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—AT BEDELL'S, NOS. 340 AND 342 4TH av. a number of well recommended servants to fill situations now vacant, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL AS CHAMBERmaid and seamstress. Apply at No. 17 West 9th st., between the hours of 9 and 1 A. M.

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS COOK, WITH CITY reference. Apply at No. 14 West 10th st., near 5th av., on Monday, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

ABYSSINIA..WED., Feb. 17 | ALGERIA..WED., March 3
PARTHIA....WED., Feb. 24 | CUBA......WED., March 17

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway. (Trinity Building.) CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS,

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

BELGIC..........SATURDAY, Feb. 20, at 3 P. M.
ADRIATIC........SATURDAY, Feb. 27, at 10 A. M.
CELTIC..........SATURDAY, March 6, at 3 P. M.
REPUBLIC........SATURDAY, March 13, at 10 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room, and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. For sailings after February the saloon rates will be $80 and $100, gold.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

PEREIRE, DANRE.........SATURDAY, Feb. 20
FRANCE, TRUDELLE.......SATURDAY, March 6
VILLE DE PARIS, LACHESNEY...SATURDAY, March 20

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine.)

First Cabin, $125......Second, $75......Third, $35

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:

STATE OF GEORGIA.............Saturday, Feb. 13
STATE OF NEVADA..............Wednesday, Feb. 24
STATE OF INDIANA.............Wednesday, March 10

And every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from

PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN......Feb. 16, at 2 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. FORSYTH..........March 2, at 1 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

ANCHOR LINE.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

STEAMER EVERY SATURDAY.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD, TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, OR BELFAST:

Cabin, $50, $60, and $70, according to accommodations.

INTERMEDIATE AND STEERAGE as low as by any other first-class line.

Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.

Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLUMBIA.

First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River:

NASSAU, KINGSTON, and COLUMBIA.

ANDES..........................Feb. 23.
ETNA...........................March 13.

HAYTI, VENEZUELA and CURACOA.

ALPS...........................Feb. 20.
ATLAS..........................March 4.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall and No. 59 Pine st.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL

Erin......Feb. 16, 11 A. M. | The Queen..March 6, 3 P.M
Italy......Feb. 20, 3 P. M. |

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

France..........................

Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship NECKAR, Capt. J. C. MEYER, will sail on SATURDAY, Feb. 20, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 2d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship DEUTSCHLAND, Capt. W. LADEWIGS, on SATURDAY, Feb. 27.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN.

First cabin..........................$100 gold.
Second cabin..........................60 gold.
Steerage..............................24 currency.

For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.

These elegant, full-powered steam-ships will be dispatched from Pier No. 45 East River as follows:

Othello, Thursday, Feb. 25. | Virago, Thursday, Mar. 25.
Hidalgo, Thursday, Mar. 11. | Yeddo, Thursday, April 1.
Colombo, Thursday, Mar. 18. |

Parties wishing to visit the Continent and the North will find this the cheapest and the most available route.

First cabin, $70 currency; second cabin, $45 currency.

Apply at the office of CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., Agents, No. 56 South st., three doors west from Wall st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 17, Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Feb. 20, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green.

GULF STREAM, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 24, from Pier No. 12, North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Feb. 27, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green.

Insurance by this line ONE HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodation for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent, Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH BOARD.—A few select parties can obtain board with a private family taking a few boarders; good table, new furniture; no moving in May; terms, including grate fire and gas, $16 to $20 per week for two. No. 42 7th st., near 2d av.

A SMALL CHRISTIAN FAMILY WILL take two to board; with large and small front room, $24; or two large ones, $28; new house, west side. Address B., Box No. 314, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

FIFTH AVENUE, BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH STS.—A very desirable suite of apartments on parlor floor, with private table, on moderate terms, in the pleasantly-located house, No. 45 5th av.

LENOX HOUSE, NO. 72 5TH AV.—A FINE suite on the first floor will be vacated the 17th, the family leaving for Europe. A. J. RUTJES.

NO. 38 EAST 20TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Parlor floor, three large rooms, private bath-room, closets, &c., with private table or without board; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—NEWLY-FURNISHED rooms, with hot and cold water, to let to gentlemen, without board, in a private family. No. 37 East 19th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

NO. 14 EAST 28TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND MADISON AVS.—Elegantly furnished parlor floor to let, en suite or single, with every convenience, without board.

FIFTH AV., NO. 3.—VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS and board for two or three gentlemen wishing first-class accommodations. House occupied by owner.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351, NEAR 34TH ST.—Front suite of rooms, newly furnished, with piano, &c., with or without board; also a single room; terms moderate.

NO. 673 7TH AV., BET. 46TH AND 47TH sts.—Pleasant sunny rooms with board; all modern conveniences; moderate prices. Broadway and 7th av. cars pass the door.

NO. 52 CLINTON PLACE, NEAR 5TH AV.—Handsomely furnished rooms to let to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, with or without board; also table board; house and locality first-class.

NO. 4 EAST 48TH ST.—TO LET, WITH UNexceptionable board, a large front room, on fourth floor; suitable for lady and gentleman or single gentlemen; references exchanged.

FIFTH AV., NO. 208.—PARLOR AND BEDrooms; private bath, &c.; room for a gentleman; house and board first class; table board for two. JOHN P. WORSTELL.

ONE CHARMING SUITE OF APARTMENTS on second floor to rent, together or separately, with or without private table, at No. 29 West 17th st.

NO. 38 WEST 26TH ST., NEAR THE ST. James Hotel. A large, handsomely-furnished second-story front room to let, with or without board.

A NEATLY-FURNISHED FRONT ROOM TO let, with a respectable German family, in private house, No. 229 East 39th st.; terms moderate.

NO. 61 WEST 17TH ST.—TWO HALL-ROOMS, for gentlemen, to rent with board.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD AND TWO ROOMS WANTED, FOR gentleman, wife, and child 10 years old, in a private family, below 30th st. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, W. H. R., Box No. 1,351 Post Office.

BOARD AND TWO ROOMS—WANTED FOR gentleman and wife in vicinity of 14th st. Address HUBBARD, Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

WINTER RESORTS.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL,

NASSAU, N. P., BAHAMAS. T. J. PORTER, Proprietor.

For full information, address J. LIDGERWOOD, No. 758 Broadway, N. Y. Steamers sail every two weeks.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.

TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA, VIA PANAMA.

RATES OF PASSAGE,

(Including all necessaries for the trip:)

New-York to San Francisco—Cabin, $100; steerage, $50, currency.

San Francisco to Yokohama, $250, gold.

San Francisco to Hong Kong, $300, gold.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, as follows:

ACAPULCO, Com. A. G. Gray, Feb. 16, 12 noon.

HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. W. H. Rathbun, Feb. 27, 12 noon.

And every alternate SATURDAY thereafter, connecting with all steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.

Extra steamers for freight and way passengers will be dispatched on intervening Saturdays as necessity may require.

Steamers leave San Francisco for Japan and China as follows:

CITY OF PEKING..........................Feb. 15
ALASKA..................................March 1
CITY OF TOKIO...........................March 15

For freight or passage or further information apply at the Company's office on wharf foot of Canal st., New-York.

RUFUS HATCH, Managing Director. H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST,

SEMI-WEEKLY, EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. J. T. BECKETT, Wednesday, Feb. 17.

CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, Feb. 20.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,) Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE

Steamers leave Pier 3 North River at 3 P. M., as follows

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF MEXICO.....................Tuesday Feb. 16
CITY OF VERA CRUZ, (new)...........Thursday, Feb. 18
CITY OF NEW-YORK...................Thursday, Feb. 25

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,

calling at Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuspan, and Tampico.

CITY OF MEXICO.....................Tuesday, Feb. 16
CITY OF HAVANA.....................Tuesday, March 9

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans Feb. 20 and March 13 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships at MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. R. L. TINKLEPAUGH, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on MONDAY, Feb. 22, at 9 o'clock A. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.) for Havana direct, as follows:

COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, Tuesday, Feb. 23.

CRESCENT CITY, Capt. CURTIS, Thursday, March 4.

For freight or passage (having unsurpassed accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

MCKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

EAGLE LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.

The elegant Clyde-built Steam-ships will sail from New-York as follows:

GOETHE, Capt. WILSON, Feb. 18.

SCHILLER, Capt. THOMAS, Feb. 23.

from Eagle Line Pier, foot of 1st st., Hoboken.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

PLYMOUTH, LONDON, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG, Cabin, first saloon, $100 gold; second saloon, $80, gold. Steerage to Plymouth and London, Cherbourg, and Hamburg, $24, currency. Prepaid steerage tickets from Hamburg, $24, currency. For freight apply to FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William st. For passage apply to KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.

INMAN LINE.—SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF ANTWERP....Thursday, Feb. 18, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, Feb. 20, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN...Saturday, Feb. 27, at 10 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK...Saturday, March 6, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON.......Saturday, March 13, at noon.

CABIN PASSAGE, $50, $60, and $75, gold.

STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.

Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.

Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM-BOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

TO-NIGHT AND TUESDAY, POSITIVELY LAST TIMES OF THE WOMEN OF THE DAY!!!

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, FEB. 17, FIRST PRODUCTION OF AN ORIGINAL SOCIETY NOVELTY in four acts, written expressly for this Theatre, and entitled

THE BIG BONANZA!

To be presented after CAREFUL AND COSTLY PREPARATION, with new scenes by Mr. JAMES ROBERTS and Mr. CHARLES W. WITHAM, new fashionable toilets, new furniture a la mode; new music by DODWORTH, and a cast that includes ALL THE FAVORITE ARTISTS.

JONATHAN CAWALLADER, Esq., Banker, Broker, and Bondholder; in fact, the representative of "Money!"........Mr. CHARLES FISHER

PROFESSOR CAWALLADER, his cousin; an "A. M.," "M. S.," "F. G. S.," &c., &c.; in fact, the representative of "Brains,"........Mr. JAMES LEWIS

UNCLE RYMPLE, a sagacious old soul........Mr. W. DAVIDGE

BOB RUGGLES, straight from the Big Bonanza. (His first appearance here)........Mr. JOHN DREW

JACK LYMER, M. D. In want of practice and a patient........Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD

Mr. ALPHONSUS DE HAAS, a scion of the ancient family of De Haases..Mr. GEORGE PARKES

MOUSER, a party who lives by furnishing "points."........Mr. OWEN FAWCETT

CRUMPETS, a valuable family retainer........Mr. J. W. JENNINGS

Tafferty; Upholsterer........Mr. W. BEEKMAN

Izard; Cashier........Mr. I. DEVEAU

John; Porter........Mr. SULLIVAN

Mrs. LUCRETIA CAWALLADER, wife of the Banker, with a soul above money........Miss ANNIE GRAHAM

EUGENIA, her daughter; heroine of a romance beginning at the depot and lasting for eight blocks, with unexpected results........Miss FANNY DAVENPORT

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BALDER; with a "Floor to let."........Miss NELLIE MORTIMER

ELIZA; a maid at the Banker's........Miss GRIFFITHS

MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT, at 1:30, of THE BIG BONANZA!

. BOX SHEET NOW OPEN for ten days ahead.

GIROFLE-GIROFLA AT THE PARK THEATRE.

THIRD WEEK.

EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

THE TRIUMPH SWELLS.

Crowded houses hang with delight on its GAY AND BRILLIANT MUSIC and command with acclamation the repetition of each FAVORITE AIR.

MLLE. CORALIE GEOFFROY in the dual title rôle, associated with Mlle. MINELLI, Mlle. KID, Mlle. DOREL, Mlle. VANDAME, M. DE QUERCEY, M. VALAIRE, M. VALTER. AN OPERATIC CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA led by Mr. VAN GEHL. New and elegant scenery by Matt. Morgan, Richard Marston, William Voegtlin. Costumes from Paris.

Order carriages at 11. Begins at 8.

Places secured ten days in advance at box office.

New balcony entrance next door.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

GRAND OPERA BALL,

WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 24.

Under the patronage of A committee of distinguished gentlemen

THREE TROUPES OF FRENCH GROTESQUE DANCERS, GASTONS, PIOUX-PIOUX, FUNAMBULES, LA DANSE DES INSECTES.

One Hundred Persons in Exquisitely Fantastic Costume.

Particulars hereafter.

EIGHTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER-COLORS, NOW OPEN AT THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, CORNER 4TH AV. AND 23D ST., from 9 A. M. until 6 P. M., and from 7 until 10 P. M. ADMITTANCE 25 CENTS; ON SATURDAYS 15 CENTS. Will close Saturday evening, Feb. 27, 1875.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, 23D ST.

EVERY EVENING at 8, SATURDAY MATINEE at 2. The world famous BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, Dave Reed, Bob Hart, W. H. Brockway, Hogan, Emerson, DAN BRYANT, W. Henry Rice.

HOTELS.

GRAND PACIFIC HOTEL,

CHICAGO, ILL.

Having purchased the entire furniture, and taken a lease of this magnificent hotel, I have admitted Mr. Samuel M. Turner, formerly of the old Tremont House, and late of the Palmer House, Chicago, and Mr. Tyler B. Gaskill, formerly of the Revere House, Boston, to an interest in the business, which will be conducted under the name of JOHN B. DRAKE & CO.

THE HOUSE

covers one entire block, having a frontage south and east of over 500 feet. Is admirably located for the convenience of guests; is thoroughly built in the best manner, with all modern improvements. Every floor, from basement to roof, incloses a four-inch layer of cement, which, with other safeguards, render it practically FIRE-PROOF. The VENTILATION is perfect, and the whole is being refitted with the addition of new and elegant furniture as required.

The service, table, and other accommodations being the same to all guests, will be maintained fully up to the high standard of their predecessors, and equal to any house in this or any other country, but the proprietors have decided to meet the just expectations of the public in these times of financial depression, by graduating prices at from $3 to $4 50 per day, according to location of the rooms occupied.

JOHN B. DRAKE.

INSTRUCTION.

SCHOOL OF VOCAL ART.

A School for the Education of Teachers and Artists will open on the 1st of January, 1875.

Principal, Mrs. E. SEILER, author of "Voice in Singing," and "Voice in Speaking."

Circulars giving full information, at music stores, or sent by mail upon application to ACTUARY, No. 903 Clinton st., Philadelphia.

GREEK.—HAMILTONIAN METHOD.

A course of twenty lessons in Greek will be commenced by Dr. L. TAFEL at his residence, No. 82 Hewes st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Feb. 16. As a text-book he will use his interlinear translation of Matthew. The lessons, one and a half hours each, will be three times a week in the evening. Those wishing to partake will apply for particulars to F. GOERWITZ, No. 35 Walker st., New-York.

A HIGHLY-EDUCATED FAMILY, RESIDing in a pleasant villa, surrounded by a large garden, in the healthy and cheerful town of Arnstadt, Thuringia, Germany, is willing to take charge of two girls, aged from ten to twelve years, with a promise of a motherly care and attention to their proper education.

Two boys of a similar age can also be accommodated. Arnstadt possesses excellent schools, including a college. Particulars may be obtained by applying to FREDERICK PROBST & CO., 51 Broad st., New-York.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal. Sixty-eighth semi-annual term opens Feb. 16, 1875. Facilities and location widely known.

COTTAGE HILL, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—Rev. and Mrs. George T. Rider educate twenty young ladies in the most thorough manner; French spoken; home culture.

MRS. M. S. PARKS' BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies, No. 13 Livingston av., New-Brunswick, N. J., will open its next term Feb. 1. Pupils charged from time of entrance.

UNSURPASSED PRIVILEGES OF INSTRUCTION.—Terms made most reasonable. Address LADIES' SEMINARY, Tarrytown, on the Hudson.

A VACANCY FOR PUPIL WHO WOULD EARN, by copying, half expenses. Address LADIES' SEMINARY, Tarrytown.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE, NO. 108 WEST 59TH st.—Boarding and Day School; special preparation for college; new and splendid building.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies and children, reopened Oct. 1, at No. 7 East 42d st.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N.Y.—The Spring Session of nineteen weeks opens Feb. 17. Send for circular. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 35 EAST 62D ST., near Central Park.—Select Day and Boarding School for boys. Pupils prepared for colleges and business.

IRVING'S SCHOOL OF ART.—N. Y. SOCIETY Library, 67 University place. Drawing, water color and oil painting. Evening classes Wednesdays and Saturdays.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 252 Madison av., 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N.Y. 20 instructors. ALONZO FLACK Ph. D., Pres.

PEEKSKILL (N.Y.) MILITARY ACADEMY.—New building and gymnasium. $400 per annum.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY FROM THE NORTH OF Germany will give lessons for thirty cents per lesson. Address TEACHER OF GERMAN, 100 East 23d st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S

PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,

No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.

Open for the season. Morning and afternoon classes for ladies and children; evening classes for gentlemen. Send for a circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING CLASSES,

No. 82 5th av., corner 14th st. Particulars in circulars.

AMUSEMENTS.

P. T. BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.

MENAGERIE, MUSEUM, AND GRAND MIDWINTER TROTTING COURSE!

THE REIGNING SENSATION OF THE CITY! POPULAR RESORT FOR COMFORT AND AMUSEMENT!

Mr. Barnum's efforts to amuse and instruct the public, and his laudable design in bringing rational entertainment within the means of the poorest, has met with the most unqualified success, and has achieved for him the enviable fame of being THE AMUSEMENT PHILANTHROPIST OF THE AGE.

A WEEK OF NOVELTIES.

Thrilling exhibition of daring horsemanship by NATIVE MEXICANS WITH THEIR PONIES.

LONDON SCENES. SALES DAY AT TATTERSALL'S.
LONDON SCENES. SALES DAY AT TATTERSALL'S.

A graphic and lively representation of great interest.

RACING OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS DAY AND NIGHT.

COMPLETE PERFORMANCE EVERY AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

TO-MORROW (Tuesday) NIGHT, Feb. 16, TWO GRAND TROTTING RACES, in which are entered twelve of New-York's fastest trotters.

Menagerie open at 1 and 6:30. Performance at 2:30 and 8 o'clock. Admission half price.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. SECOND WEEK.

It would hardly be possible to carry the spectacular drama to a higher point of splendor.—*New-York Tribune.*

It is undeniably the very

SUBLIMITY OF SHAKESPEAREAN PAGEANTRY.

☞ HENRY V. ☜

EVERY NIGHT and at the SATURDAY MATINEE, with a fidelity to its several requirements of CAST, SCENERY, MUSIC AND GENERAL PARAPHERNALIA that commands not only popular commendation, but the praise of the most exacting of the students of the great Dramatic Master.

THE ASSIGNMENT OF PARTS is to an extraordinary company of FORTY-FOUR, while in the several processions and tableaux an AUXILIARY FORCE OF OVER FOUR HUNDRED PEOPLE PARTICIPATE.

NOTES.

PLACES MAY BE SECURED. BOX OFFICE is open continuously, daily, from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

. The performance will commence at 7:45 in the evening and 1:30 at the SATURDAY MATINEES.

COLOSSEUM, CORNER BROADWAY AND 35TH ST.

W. A. LILLIENDAHL..........Lessee and Manager.

GRAND REOPENING.

MONDAY, Feb. 15, 1875.

AFTERNOON AT 2. EVENING AT 8.

The unique world-renowned cyclorama of PARIS BY NIGHT, With thrilling storm illusions.

In the LECTURE-ROOM

A number of chaste, refined, and unexceptionable OPERETTAS, COMEDIETTAS, SKETCHES, Will be presented by a corps of artists, Including

Miss KATE QUINTON, Mr. ED. A. WARDEN,
Miss IDA MARSH, Mr. JAMES MARSHALL,
Miss LIZZIE CARY, Mr. N. K. LEAVITT, &c.

Prof. LE TORT, Illusionist.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

ADMISSION, 50 CENTS; CHILDREN, 25 CENTS.

ST. VALENTINE'S KETTLEDRUM,

IN AID OF "THE SAMARITAN HOME," Armory of Seventy-first Regiment, corner Broadway and 35th st., to be open

MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 15, from 7 to 12.

TUESDAY, Feb. 16, from 10 A. M. to 12 P. M.

Dancing each evening. Music by the Regimental Band. Lunch at 2 P. M. Tea at 4 P. M.

"PUNCH AND JUDY."

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S

THIS

Evening at 8.	Afternoon at 2.
S. C. FRANCE in MARKED FOR LIFE.	The Four-act Melodrama, MOLL PITCHER.

BOWERY THEATRE.

MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 15, and during the week, A. H. SHELDON and the great THEODORE LOYAL.

WEALTH AND CRIME; Or, ESCAPED FROM THE GALLOWS.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN TAYLOR, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by John Taylor, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the third day of March, 1875, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the third day of February, 1875.

f8-law3wM* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LEMUEL MORGAN and EMERSON B. MORGAN, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 5,025.—Before James F. Dwight, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Lemuel Morgan and Emerson B. Morgan, both of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district, filed on 24th day of December, 1874.—Dated at New-York, the 11th day of February, A. D. 1875.

ALLEN S. APGAR, Assignee,

f15-law3wM* No. 257 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FREDERICK NEWHERR and ADOLPHUS HOFFSTADT, bankrupts.—Notice of sale at auction.—The undersigned, the Assignee in bankruptcy of the estate and effects of the bankrupts above named, hereby gives notice that he will sell at public auction on TUESDAY, the 16th day of February, 1875, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, by Field, Morris, Fenner & Co., Auctioneers, at their auction-room, No. 465 Broome street, in the City of New-York, the following described merchandise, property of the estate of said bankrupts, that is to say: a lot of twills, ladies' ties and scarfs, &c.—Dated 4th February, 1875.

EDWARD ARNOLD, Assignee, &c.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN J. JOHNSTON and EDWARD J. HALE, Jr., bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before James F. Dwight, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of John J. Johnston and Edward J. Hale, Jr., co-partners under the firm name of J. J. Johnston & Co., in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 13th day of February, A. D. 1875. SAMUEL SHETHAR, Assignee, No. 548 Broadway.

CARTER & EATON, Attorneys for Assignee,

f15-law3wM* No. 346 Broadway.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MATTHEW RILEY, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Matthew Riley, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 10th day of March, 1875, at 2 o'clock, P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 129 Fulton st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 13th day of February, 1875. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES—For the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LEONARD F. REQUA, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—Before Isaac Dayton, Register.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate and effects of Leonard F. Requa, of the City of New-York, in said district, who was, on the 23d day of January, 1875, adjudged a bankrupt, upon his creditors' petition, by the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York. Dated at New-York City, Feb. 11, 1875. CHARLES H. CURRIER,

f15-law3wM* No. 64 Thomas st., New-York City.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY SHIELDS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of John Gelston, No. 4 Broad street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-seventh day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of October, 1874.

JOHN GELSTON, THOMAS DOUGHERTY, } Executors.
CATHARINE SHIELDS, Executrix.

GEORGE C. BLANKE, Attorney for Executors, No. 19 William st., New-York.

o26-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DE LANCEY KANE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Horace S. Ely, No. 22 Pine street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-second day of June next.—Dated New-York, the eleventh day of December, 1874.

SAMUEL N. KANE, DE LANCEY A. KANE, WALTER L. KANE, } Executors.

d14-law6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Mrs. PAULINE W. BRIDGE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 56 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of July next.—Dated, New-York, the 15th day of January, 1875.

ja18-law6m-M* HENRI M. BRAEM, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHRISTIAN H. KOBBE, late of the City of New-York, baker, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Arnold, Elliott & White, No. 7 Beekman street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of April, 1875.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of October, 1874.

o26-law6mM* CATHERINA M. KOBBE, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS H. MAGHEE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 72 Murray st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of October, 1874. JOHN HOLME MAGHEE, GILLISON MAGHEE, Executors.

o19-law6mM

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........A. M. PALMER

Begins at 8; over at 11.

SIXTIETH TO SIXTY-SEVENTH TIME, of Mr. Hart Jackson's adaptation of THE TWO ORPHANS, THE MOST BEAUTIFUL PLAY SEEN IN NEW-YORK FOR YEARS.

The success of this marvelous play is greater than that of any previous production here, and has never been equaled elsewhere. The cast includes Charles R. Thorne, Jr., McKee Rankin, F. F. Mackay, Stuart Robson, John Parselle, W. J. Cogswell, H. W. Montgomery, T. E. Morris, W. H. Wilder, Lysander Thompson, W. S. Quigley, and others; Misses Fanny Morant, Kate Claxton, Kitty Blanchard, Maud Granger, Marie Wilkins, Ida Vernon, Roberta Norwood, Kate Holland, Cora Cassiday, and Hattie Thorpe.

THE SCENERY, BY MARSTON, IS THE MOST MAGNIFICENT EVER SET UPON ANY STAGE.

SATURDAY, FEB. 20, TENTH MATINEE of THE TWO ORPHANS.

Seats may be secured one month in advance.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager, Mr. LESTER WALLACK.

FOURTEENTH WEEK of the engagement of Mr. DION BOUCICAULT.

EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE, in a new and original Irish play, entitled THE SHAUGHRAUN.

93D TO 99TH PERFORMANCE.

Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. HARRY BECKETT, Mr. EDWARD ARNOTT, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. E. M. HOLLAND, Mr. LEONARD, Mr. EDWIN, Miss ADA DYAS, Miss JEFFREYS LEWIS, Mme. PONISI, Miss IONE BURKE, Mrs. SEFTON, and Miss BLAISDELL also in the cast.

Seats secured three weeks in advance.

MACCABE—ROBINSON HALL, 16TH ST.

Every evening at 8; Matinée Saturday at 2.

Last week but two of FREDERIC MACCABE, who, in consequence of prior arrangements, is compelled to bring to a termination his triumphant career in New-York, where, during the last five months, he has played the most brilliant engagement ever known in this City.

Seats should be secured in advance for the final performances of BEGONE DULL CARE.

Last week of the present attractive programme of personalities and songs, ventriloquisms, and character delineations.

"The Wandering Minstrels,"
"Miss Mary May," "The Fascinating Fellow,"
"The English Railway Porter," and
"SIR ROWLAND THE RUFF-UN."

Ticket office, Robinson Hall, open daily from 9 till 5.

LYCEUM THEATRE, 14th st. and 6th av. TOOLE.

Engagement for twelve nights only and two matinees of the eminent Character Comedian, Mr.

J. L. TOOLE,

who will appear this, and every evening until further notice in the brilliant comedy drama written expressly for Mr. TOOLE,

OFF THE LINE.

Mr. TOOLE (in his original character) HARRY COKE

Followed by the Dickensonian sketch, founded on OLIVER TWIST, adapted expressly for Mr. TOOLE, THE DODGER.

WM. DAWKINS, alias the Artful Dodger....MR. TOOLE

Concluding with (first time here) Mark Lemon's capital farce DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

JOHN GRUMLEY..........MR. J. L. TOOLE

FIRST TOOLE MATINEE SATURDAY 1:30 P. M.

STEINWAY HALL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEB. 17.

LENTEN SEASON OF 1875.

JEANIE JEWELL HOTCHKISS has the honor to announce the first evening of her DRAMATIC RECITALS, embracing scenes from Shakespeare and the popular authors.

Reserved seats, $1; general admission, 50 cents. Tickets at Gurley's, 4th av. and 23d st.; Ditson & Co's, No. 711 Broadway, and at the Hall.

RECITALS AT 8.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. NO. 624 BROADWAY.

Mr. JOHN F. POOLE..........Manager.

THE GARNELLAS—REAPPEARANCE.

The most wonderful Gymnasts on earth.

COTTON and BIRDUE, masters of Song and Dance.

LITTLE PAULINE and her Lilliputian Pony.

FREDRICKS and LEON, the famed Acrobats.

Sol Smith Russell, John Hart, Gus Williams, Sanford and Wilson, Miss Jennie Engel, Miss Alice Harrison, &c.

MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

New Opera-house, Broadway and 29th st.

CLOTILDE, OR THE BRUISED HEART.

MY WIFE'S VISITORS.

THE PHILHARMONIC REHEARSAL.

Seats secured. Matinée Saturday at 2.

GRAND ANNUAL BALL

OF SOCIETE ALSACIENNE-LORRAINE,

For the benefit of the refugees from Alsace-Lorraine,

At Irving Hall,

On WEDNESDAY, Feb. 17, 1875.

Ticket for gentleman and ladies, $2. Can be had of Joseph Strauss, President, No. 24 West 11th st. and No. 110 Spring st., and of A. D'Ouville, Treasurer, No. 717 Broadway.

SELECT READINGS AND ORGAN CONCERT at Bleecker Street Church, corner of Downing st., THIS (Monday) EVENING, Feb. 15, by Miss Saidee A. Cole, the distinguished young reader, assisted by Mr. George W. Morgan, America's greatest organist. Tickets, 50c.; to be had at the door.

SECOND EVENING OF ENGLISH GLEES.—UNION LEAGUE THEATRE, THURSDAY EVENING, 18th inst., at 8. Tickets, $1 50; G. G. Rockwood, No. 839 Broadway, and G. E. Aiken, No. 194 Broadway, and at the door.

MUSICAL.

M. M. MERRELL,

NO. 8 UNION SQUARE, (No. 165 4th av.)

A LARGE STOCK OF

PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT,

To Rent or Sell Cheap.

SALES ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

A. BRAUTIGAM'S UPRIGHT AND SQUARE pianos are second to none. Prices moderate. Constantly on hand a large assortment of second-hand pianos from best makers. Pianos to rent. Warerooms, No. 701 Broadway.

LECTURES.

"IN AND OUT OF YOSEMITE."

Rev. ALEX. R. THOMPSON, D. D.

RUTGERS CHURCH,

Madison av. and 29th st.

Monday, Feb. 15, at 8 o'clock P. M.

Tickets, 50 cents, to be had at the door.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ALL FOR ONE DOLLAR.

121. Be This Our Plea. Hymn for Lent.
152. The Dear Little Shamrock. Song. Cherry.
171. La Timballe d'Argent. Opera Bouffe.
174. Il Talismano. (Waltz.) For Violin and Piano. Operatic.
175. La Princesse de Trebizonde. Lancers. Meyer.
177. La Fille de Madame Angot. Lancers. Meyer.
178. The Shoemaker. (Quartet and Refrain.) Henrico.
180. You Never Miss the Water, &c. Howard.
181. Speak to Me. Song. Campana.
182. Celebrated Polonaise. Opera Mignon.

The above are beautifully printed on full size sheet music paper, and can be ordered through any newsdealer in the United States or Canada. Also by mail on receipt of $1. Inclose stamp for full catalogue.

BENJ. W. HITCHCOCK, Publisher.
No. 355 Third av., New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE

of the

VALUABLE PROPERTY

NO. 98 BLEECKER ST.,

together with the

Stable and Lot

NO. 169 MERCER ST.,

forming an L.

To be sold at auction

ON THURSDAY, FEB. 18,

at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of P. Richards, Executor of Guy Richards, deceased.

The Bleecker st. lot is 28 by 139 feet, and the lot on Mercer st. 20 by 72 feet.

Maps at office of

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.

SALE OF BUILDINGS, &c.

The Department of Public Works will sell at public auction, the buildings, fences, &c., on the lines of several new streets recently opened, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., Feb. 24, 1875, with the premises on the Riverside Drive, between 79th and 80th sts.

For particulars see the *City Record.* Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—MERCHANTS AND others requiring painting or kalsomining done, would do well to make arrangements with the subscriber, who is an experienced workman; a great saving can be effected. Address PAINTER, Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

SEWING-MACHINES.

FOR SALE—AT WILLCOX & GIBBS S. M. CO. Branch Store, No. 1301 Broadway, bet. 35th and 36th sts., Coloseum Block, a good second-hand Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.

EXCURSIONS.

STEAM-BOATS AND BARGES FOR EXCURsions to Raritan Beach, Sea View, Iona Island, and other groves. MARTIN & KOSKELL, No. 111 South st.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

MR. BEECHER PREACHES A CONSERVATIVE SERMON.

MORAL DEVELOPMENT NOT SO GREAT AS PHYSICAL—THE DANGER OF GIVING UP AN OLD BELIEF—A POOR RELIGION BETTER THAN NONE—WORDS DO NOT MAKE QUALITY.

The superintendents of the Brooklyn City railroad lines passing Orange street, looked out of their windows upon the beautiful morning yesterday and ordered extra cars to be put on between the hours of 10 and 1 o'clock. Their foresight was more than repaid. Each of the cars was a crush in itself. On the way down a young gentleman, evidently a stranger, solicitously asked the conductor of a Greenwood car to stop at Orange street. This innocent request brought a broad smile to the faces of the other passengers, and drew upon the unfortunate young man the eyes of all. The conductor responded, "Don't be afraid. That's our principal way station." In the neighborhood of Plymouth Church all the streets leading to it were seen to be filled with streams of human beings all pouring toward the common centre. Outside of the church itself, although it was not yet the hour of beginning service, a crowd of two or three hundred persons were standing, anxiously awaiting an opportunity to enter. Inside the church there was the usual crush. On the top step of the platform on the right stood a huge flower-pot containing a growing bush flecked with hundreds of white azalias. On the table at the left of the Pastor's chair, was a slender frosted glass stand, sustaining a bouquet of tinted leaves, violets, and snowdrops, out of the top of which sprang six golden-hued jonquils. Tiny vines interspersed with violets crept around the base of the stand and encircled its shaft, losing themselves in the mass of leaves above. At 10:30 Miss Lasar began to sing;

"The marv'lous work, behold amazed!"

from Haydn's "Creation," the choir joining, now the bass, now the contraltos, and then all together, with fine effect. Mr. Beecher entered during the singing, and mounting the platform, quickly threw off his cloak and dropped into his chair. He was flushed, and looked to be suffering from a heavy cold. To this was added an air of intense weariness, as though he had been watching for many nights. The voluntary ended, Mr. Beecher arose and prayed in a low voice for "deliverence out of the captivity of darkness and doubt," and for Divine guidance into the full acceptance of the promises of the Redeemer. He then read the psalm beginning, "My feet are almost gone. * * * I am envious of the prosperity of the fool," &c. The 199th hymn was then sung by the congregation—

"Come, Thou Almighty King,
Help us Thy name to sing."

Mr. Beecher then offered a long and eloquent prayer for everybody and everything. "Look upon us," he said, "with that compassion which belongs to Thee because Thou art God! Thou who art perfect, look with compassion upon our sins! Thou who art incarnate wisdom, look with compassion upon our ignorance! Thou who art truly great, look with compassion upon our poor, foolish, stumbling ways. Thine eyes descend to all places where trouble exists. Thou hast been pleased to say that Thou wouldst be with the sinful and the contrite. Once we feared Thee because Thou wert justice, and justice meant sweeping condemnation. There was no hope until we learned of Thy mercy. We rejoice that Thou hast not compassion upon covenants; that Thou art not bound by arrangements such as imperfect men form for their guidance. Grant that we may not be led into transgressions because Thou art so good. To those who are in darkness and tears and great heart-troubles be Thou a solace. We pray that the blessings of the Gospel may be still more diffused through the instrumentality of this church, and that those who are wearied because of the delay may be patient. Grant that the day may speedily come when there will be no more idols, no more superstition, no more ignorance, no more intolerance, and no more persecution."

Mr. Beecher announced that his place would be filled in the evening by Rev. Dr. Anderson, of the Strong Place Baptist Church. Several lectures and entertainments received complimentary notices, and the congregation sang the 725th hymn, omitting the third verse:

"How firm the foundation, ye saints of the Lord."

Mr. Beecher again arose, doffed his overcoat, and taking his text from Jeremiah, vi., 16, and xviii., 15, proceeded to deliver one of his most eloquent discourses, on the folly of relying upon one's individual experience in the search after the truths of religion. The sermon abounded with witticisms, and his listeners were frequently convulsed with laughter. At other times the speaker rose to a climax of passionate fervor, and they were spell-bound. He had apparently not had sufficient time to prepare himself, for he was constantly compelled to refer to his notes. But this did not seem to have the slightest effect upon the flow of the thought, or the aptness of the illustrations which formed the body of the discourse. After a learned disquisition on the analogy of the term path, used in the text, as applied to a physical road and to moral conduct and customs, he spoke of the necessity of making use of old ways—of ascertained ways—if we want to go aright. "It may sound strange," he said, "to hear me advocating old customs, old paths, old anything, whose life has been a continual incitement to new things—to development, to ongoing. As if that could be a wise conservatism, or a wise progressiveness, that ignored the other! We are to hold on to all that ripe experience has shown to be beneficial, until something else is shown to be more beneficial. There is something in our age that revolts at the idea of going in the old ways. We think that our institutions are newer than they are. Our ideas have been imported from ancient Assyria, Palestine, Egypt, and Rome, and from mediæval Europe. No man can sift these ideas and say they are modern. They are the result of thousands of years of thinking. Nor are our institutions new. They have gradually unfolded through thousands of years. We didn't first dig up the precious gold. We are not half so wise as we take ourselves to be. Yet this is the spirit of Young America. We glory that we belong to an age when men may fly. Our civilization will die with us, however, if our descendants do not borrow it.

Within the last fifty years there has probably been the most active outbreak of thinking in history. Religious freedom and scientific discoveries and prophecies have inflamed the minds of the young. The consequence is that men are inclined to doubt the value of past results and experiences, as if there are not some things that, learned once, are learned forever! This leads many to throw distrust on the religious teachings they hear. It is a sort of general distrust, and not a positive disbelief, but it is just as mischievous, for if anything gives validity to religion it is faith. The general uprising of thought, and the changes that are taking place in old customs, breeds in the minds of the young, especially if they have the common quality of more conceit than brains, an idea that religion is well enough to lubricate the pathway of life, but otherwise it is not worth bothering with. Then comes the question whether a larger liberality in morals than before be not advisable, and a mischievously-enlarged sociality is formed, which unlocks all that is animal in man. Because religious forms, which were formerly supposed to be founded on Divine authority are found not to be of Divine authority, thousands reject them altogether. If the church be a vital necessity to society, does it become less so for lack of Divine authority? The public schools are wise and necessary, but they are not ordered in the Bible. Does that detract from their goodness? In their adaptation and fruit they are just as strong as though the word of God were at their back. Because men see the grounds of religious faith changing, they say religion is worthless. Thousands are abandoning old religions, old paths, old virtues, old manhood. Nor do I mean the offscourings. The tendency is very largely developed in literature, criticism, art, journalism. I think I speak within bounds when I say that to-day the educated minds of England, Germany, France, and America are tending away from religion. It is not skepticism, but a departure from old customs without philosophical reason for doing so. It is atmospheric. Thus, the question becomes an important one to those who believe, as I do, that Christianity is the leaven of worldly civilization, and that departure from it can only result in later reaction to the old starting-point. I am not one who would circumscribe liberty or put you under the domination of rules and ceremonies, but for many reasons I wish to call you to the consideration of certain great permanencies which are peculiarly necessary to the young, and especially at this day.

We must never fall into the error of supposing that moral development is so great as physical development. Men say that we are living in a quicker age, that we plow by steam and talk across the sea, and that it is a shame for the mind to lag behind in the race of progress. Progress is always quickest in its lowest attributes. A nation may build the best ships, may grow immense crops of grain, may manufacture the finest articles, but it does not follow because a man can do these things that he can be more generous or more pure-minded. You can teach men to eat better food, to live in better houses, but to cause them to be more just or more merciful is a slower process, and to restrain their appetites is slower yet. There is nothing so slow of development as the attributes that are divinest. There is no analogy.

We must also recognize the danger of giving up any belief which is entwined around our moral being. Man is born at the bottom and is obliged to go up steadily, as by a ladder. Suppose a man after placing his foot upon a round should call to his servant to saw it off and throw it away? When he had taken forty steps he would be on the ground where he started. [Laughter.] What would be thought of a man ambitious to rise in literature, who would despise the alphabet? [Laughter.] The alphabet was as useful to Isaac Newton at fifty years of age as at five. It is not safe to knock away the imperfect elements of man's belief, unless we replace them with something better. The Parsee's worship of the light is a thousand times better than no God at all. It is a great deal better for a man to think the Church supreme rather than God, of whom the Church is but an institution, than not to believe in either. What can we say to the devout, full-hearted Catholic praying to the Virgin Mary? Nothing, unless we can preach to him a God with the attributes he seeks in the Virgin. Show him a God who has those qualities in an infinitely greater degree, and the Virgin will die out. It is not safe to take away that man's symmetrical religion, with its faith in priests, its sacrifices, and its ritual, and to leave only a desert. It is a very dangerous thing for a man to pass from the religion of his youth to a new religion in his manhood. Many have left the harbor of Popery and got wrecked before they reached Protestantism. Many have left heathenism who never reached Christianity. A careful gardener does not lop off all the useless branches of an apple tree at once. He cuts, part this year and part next year. If this is necessary in a dumb tree how much more so in a sensitive human being. We may cure a man of Papacy and not make a Protestant of him. I would rather have a good Catholic than a bad Protestant, and either rather than a person who is neither. [Laughter.]

We consider men of other faiths than ours our lawful prey. As if changing religion changes conscience and reason. When we relinquish a practice it should always be from poor to better. It does not do so well to convince a person of his poverty as to show him something better. I find myself in the cabin of a rough pioneer out in the backwoods somewhere. What is the use of my pointing out to him the coarseness of his fare, and describing the luxuries of civilization? But suppose I place a loaf of fine bread on his table. He scalps it, and puts a piece in his mouth [smacking his lips.] 'Where did you get this?' he says. [Laughter at Mr. Beecher's comical pantomime.] Isn't there more conviction in a piece of good bread than in forty arguments against throat-scratching bread? You may say to a man, 'Your road is ramshornical. [Laughter.] Shut it up.' But how will he get to market? Isn't a poor road better than no road at all? Men will come where they can see better fruits than they have been accustomed to. The devoutness of a good Catholic is the fruit of his religion. I would go into the Catholic Church myself if I could not get better fruits anywhere else. If you hold out to a man a better system of religion than his, the proof of it is you are a better man than he is. I meet my friend who was bad with the rheumatism and accost him, 'Halloa, who has produced this wonderful cure?' He answers that he went to such a physician. Another friend comes along, [laughter,] who says: 'I've got the only physician who is any good.' [Renewed laughter.] By their fruits ye shall know them. Sects never make much progress except as political parties do, by base, underhand means. Some sailors have escaped from a wreck. They are huddled on a raft composed of some spars and a piece of sail, in mid-ocean. They have a cask or two of water, and some biscuits, about as scant a provision for a journey of a thousand miles to shore as need be. Would you advise them to get off? True, that would be an end to the journey. [Laughter.] In the afternoon a boat comes along. It is crowded and poorly provisioned, but they are permitted to come on board. That is better. Toward night a fishing-smack sails up and they get in her. How glad they are; and they have reason, although the smack is but a small concern. Next morning a steamer heaves in sight, and they are transferred to her. But they are not near so happy as when she lands them on the good, broad, solid continent.

Don't change for the sake of changing. New truths must be fermented like wine. I am not a disciple of Darwin or Huxley, yet I thank God for them. I think that much that they write is true, and much is not yet true. The germ is there, but it must be developed. Shall men abandon old truths and rush to take up these nebulous embryos, which are not yet ready to bloom and bear fruit? They must be probated first. One man's discovery must be ransacked by a thousand men, and its applicability to human institutions determined, and he is not wise who abandons the faith of his fathers for theories in their early state before he knows what they are. I am far from urging young men to hang like parasitic vines on the trunks of old trees. I do not do it myself, and I don't want you to do it. But old truths are not to be thrown away because something new looms up that may be added to them or may modify them. Some say that every man ought to be independent and find out things for himself. Suppose I tell a dandy that he should make his own boots and clothing. He will answer me no; that other men can make them better than he. The custom of life is that men shall thus depend upon one another, but in religion it is considered unmanly to let others think for you. Lindley says, in the introduction to his botany, that no man can hope to become perfect unless he devotes himself to a single branch of that science, as mosses, for instance. Yet botany itself seems a small affair in the midst of so many different sciences. How, then, can a man hope to be a master of religion, which is the central city of all the sciences? How absurd to say to a young man, whose encyclopedia is the morning newspaper, 'Why not think for yourself?' You might as well tell me to make the bureaus and linen and everything in my house. It is said that once upon a time the Connecticut Legislature—I believe there is some truth in this—resolved that the colony should be governed by the laws of the Old Testament and of God, until they should have time to devise better laws. [Great laughter.] There was sense in this. It is better for a man to abide by the laws of God until he can find something better. It is wisdom to cling to the faith of our fathers and mothers until we see our way clear to a better faith.

One word about new truths and their advocates. Words do not make quality. Men are not orthodox because they say they are. Men talk about devoting their lives to the finding out of truth, as if no one else had done so until this day. This is arrogance, conceit, dogmatism. [Mr. Beecher was now sitting on the arm of his chair, and talking in colloquial style.] They have their fun about roaring Methodists, strait-laced Presbyterians, and no-laced Congregationalists. They say there may be a God, but they have not found him out yet. These men [rising] are no better than other men. They are just as likely to be proud and conceited and to quarrel, and they do quarrel. They are all human and in no sense to be absolute authorities for anybody. There are many who follow them from afar off. Although the models are bad enough, these monkey disciples are worse. [Laughter.] They take the soapsuds of science and, sticking their clay-pipe into it, blow a bubble in which they think they see God, but it is nothing but a distorted reflection of their own countenances. [Laughter.]

Whatever may be taught, it is certain that the flesh of man will ever battle with the spirit of man, and that the right will always be with the spirit. Anything that enlarges our appetites is surely wrong. All tendencies that increase our self-conceit are to be suspected. You may grind a man all up, and the last thing to be destroyed is his self-conceit. [Laughter.] It teaches a man not truth, but a reflection of himself. Our democratic republican form of government is constantly tending to make us self-laudatory. As a nation, we have more vanity than pride; both are bad, but pride is comparatively a tower of strength. All tendencies that blot out of man the tenderness of God, must inevitably degrade. Man is considered relatively to the interest God takes in him. How can we make a hero out of the thing of an hour? You might as well take the Summer midges executing a fantastic play in the sunshine and resolve them into immortal beings. The doctrine of annihilation takes away the rights of the poor. The hog knows the law of his being, and does not fall below it; but the drunken, lewd, spewing wretch perverts the knowledge he has. Why is he not hanged or got rid of in some way? Because there is in him a likeness to the Creator. He is sacred to God. Take away immortality, and you take out the foundations of society; down come laws and institutions, and men, after awhile, are compelled to go back and begin to build over again."

The sermon ended with a prayer, after which the congregation sang the 868th hymn, beginning:

"Oft, when the waves of passion rise."

The blessing was then given, and the audience slowly dispersed, many, as usual, waiting to congratulate the Pastor, and many others through morbid curiosity, to watch his every look and gesture.

A MARINE FIRE ENGINE.

Within the next two weeks a great acquisition will be made to the Fire Department of the City by placing in active service the new steam fire propeller William H. Havemeyer. The building of the Havemeyer was ordered by the Commissioners last Spring at an expense of $25,000, and the contract was awarded to the well-known ship-builder, Mr. Henry Steer, who built the famous steam-yacht America, and other swift-sailing vessels of light tonnage. Her furniture and machinery, both of which are of the most approved and modern pattern, are now undergoing the finishing touches at Camden, N. J. When completed in all departments she will proceed to this City, where she will immediately take on her crew. This will consist of twelve men, including her Captain, one engineer, and one assistant engineer. Her pumps are the same as those used on the street fire engines, but of larger dimensions and proportionately more powerful, and can be so arranged as to enable her to throw twelve streams of water, which can be brought to bear on fires, not only among the shipping and piers, but also upon burning buildings a distance of a block away from the river. She will thus accomplish the work of a dozen ordinary fire engines, in addition to the great service she will render in saving shipping by separating vessels from burning craft or sheds. It is probable that the crew will receive the same compensation as is given to the members of the uniformed force on land.

AID FOR CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

The Commissioners of Charities and Correction on Saturday issued to the New-York Infant Asylum and the Foundling Asylum, under the care of the Sisters of Charity, copies of the following certificate of the cost of maintaining the children at the Nursery on Randall's Island, to enable them to secure a corresponding amount from the City for the maintenance of the children in their charge:

FEB. 13, 1875.

Hon. Andrew H. Green:

SIR: In conformity with the action of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, taken this day, I hereby certify that the sum of $2 80.58 was the actual cost for the care and maintenance of each infant per week in the Infants' Hospital; and the sum of $85 89.44 is was the actual cost for the maintenance and hospital care for each child over the age of eighteen months in the Nursery and Hospital on Randall's Island for the year 1874. By order, JOSHUA PHILLIPS, Secretary.

FRUITS OF THE SCANDAL.

INCIDENTS IN AND OUT OF THE COURT.

RESULTS OF HEATED DISCUSSION—CHARACTER SPECTATORS—HINTS FOR COMEDY APPROPRIATED BY MR. TISH—THE ORDER OF THE TRIAL TO-DAY AND HEREAFTER.

As the facts pertaining to the Beecher-Tilton scandal are being gradually developed by the efforts of the counsel engaged in the case, the interest felt by the public in the matter becomes stronger and more pronounced. Especially in Brooklyn is this the case, where friendships of long duration have been broken and marriage engagements sundered, owing to differences of opinion regarding the affair. Men having not the slightest previous acquaintance with each other, on hearing an opinion publicly expressed, either shake hands with the warmth of old friends or quarrel with the acerbity of enemies. If any one questions the truth of this statement, he has only to visit a large drinking saloon in Fulton street kept by a Mr. Slane. Behind the bar is hung a large placard, "No discussion about the Beecher-Tilton trial is allowed in this establishment." Two strangers began arguing the merits of the case. One was a pronounced advocate of Beecher, the other a firm believer in Tilton. The discussion grew warm, and finally the Beecher man, catching up a large ice-pitcher standing on the bar, threw it at the head of his opponent. His aim was not as firm as his intention, and the missile, flying wide of its mark, demolished a pier-glass worth over $100. The next morning, Mr. Slane hung up the placard. His example has been followed by many other saloon-keepers. The audience in the court-room, for incongruity and abnormal character, fully equals the actors in the suit. It was well described by a court officer who said: "There are the rich men, who have nothing else to do; there are the bummers, who never do anything, and there are the women, who can't tell what brings them here." The same faces appear in the same seats regularly every morning, and men who at the beginning of the case regarded their neighbors in the next seats with suspicion, now recognize and chat with them as with old friends. The merchant mingles with the politician, the minister with the publican, and the eye of Mr. P. T. Barnum, projector of "the happy family," would indeed be gladdened could he observe the manner in which these human lions and lambs lie down together in peace.

The sympathetic auditor is a wonderful incongruity. He is forty-five years old, with bald head and watery blue eyes. He always looks as if a sympathetic tear was about trickling down his cheek, which never does trickle. His hands are constantly clasped around the large ivory head of his cane, and the intensity of his emotions are measured by the closeness of the clutch he bestows upon his support. At one stage of the proceedings he pities poor Mrs. Tilton; ten minutes after he considers the plaintiff deeply wronged, and barely half an hour after he remarks how great a misfortune such a noble man as Mr. Beecher should be subjected to such a trial. When he leaves court his feeble little heart flutters in sympathy with all, and he knows far less about the merits of the matter than he did when he came in the morning.

The imaginative man is an amusing feature. His mind is too wandering to grasp the foundation of the cause, and he flits from one possibility to another in such marvelous gyrations of fancy that his hearers regard him in the light of a comedian expressly furnished for their amusement. He continually runs his hand through his long and tangled hair, and caresses his forehead as if persuading his brains not to leave him. While the examination is proceeding he makes suggestions or declarations to the unimaginative man on his right, who regards him with horror and hatred. At a pause in Mr. Evarts' cross-examination he whispers, "Now he'll burst him," and when Mr. Evarts' next question proves a very simple one, he imagines that it lays the foundation for some evidence whose extraordinary character is only known to the defendant's counsel, will only be made known when the defense is entered on, and is now hidden from the public. The trial, if prolonged to the extent of the Tichborne trial, will accomplish one public service in causing the death of the imaginative man.

The audience, considered as American, would not be complete without a minstrel performer, and he is there in the person of Mr. Tish, the only rival Nelse Seymour had, as far as length and quaintness of appearance is concerned. Mr. Tish's legs are so long that he does not know what to do with them. Occasionally he tries to double them up under the chair he is sitting on, but the effort invariably proves a failure, and he is compelled to stretch them out before him, thus exposing himself to the hurried trampling of the eager crowd. He sits down with the reporters, gravely produces a note-book, and waits developments. When Fullerton cracks a joke, the spectators observe a wide chasm suddenly open in Tish's face, and the sound of his pencil is heard as he commits the witticism to paper, with additions and gags of his own. The trial over, Tish moves his legs, and without any difficulty reaches the corridor despite the intervening crowd. For over an hour he will then drink lager, and fashion the jokes until they assume the extended and inimitable form in which he serves them to the public. He is regarded with reverence by the reporters, the Judge, and the officers.

The cross-examination of Tilton will be resumed and concluded by Mr. Evarts to-day. Then will come a redirect examination by Judge Fullerton and a recross by Mr. Evarts. After Tilton, either Mrs. Moulton or Mr. Frank B. Carpenter, the artist, will be the next witness examined on the part of the plaintiff.

THE ICE CROP.

A FAVORABLE SEASON—AN IMMENSE AND SUPERIOR HARVEST.

The ice crop of this year, judging from the activity which characterized the harvesting of past weeks along the Hudson, between Poughkeepsie and Albany, promises to be the most abundant that has been gathered in many seasons. In 1873 the quantity housed was 1,408,500 tons, and last year, when the harvesting was delayed by the severity of the weather, the amount was less, and of an inferior quality. This season no impediments of any kind have been met with, and, as a consequence, the ice already stored is greater in quantity and superior to the crops of several years back.

The Hudson *Daily Star* publishes some interesting facts regarding the harvests of Hudson River companies in former seasons, comparing them with this year's harvesting. The crop of 1860 was less than 450,000 tons. The Knickerbocker Company alone has put away this year 878,000 tons, which amount is distributed among its twenty-three store-houses as follows:

Rockland Lake, 90,000; Lake Mehaugh, 20,000; Highland Lake, 40,000; Marlborough, 30,000; Poughkeepsie, 60,000; Staatsburg, 25,000; Esopus, 60,000; Rondout, 15,000; Rhinebeck, 20,000; Flatbush, 50,000; Barrytown, 30,000; opposite Barrytown, 15,000; Turkey Point, 40,000; Glasco, 15,000; Eavesport, 20,000; Catskill, 40,000; Hamourg, 50,000; Barren Island, 30,000; Athens, 60,000; Coxsackie, 75,000; New-Baltimore, 20,000; Little Flatbush, 80,000; Schodack, 65,000; total, 878,000 tons.

To this quantity of newly-stored ice may be added about 20,000 tons purchased of Eastern companies in the Summer of 1874, when the New-York companies found that their stock had diminished so much as to make it impossible to supply their customers. In storing the late immense crop, the total number of men employed was 5,675; boys, 1,093; horses, 476; engines, 24.

THEFT OF CIGARS.

A few nights ago the liquor store of Ernest H. Guhr, at No. 674 Eighth avenue, was burglariously entered, and cigars and liquors of the value of $222 stolen therefrom. Officers Davis and O'Brien, of the Twenty-third Precinct, on Thursday traced sixteen boxes of the cigars to the rear tenement No. 692 Eighth avenue, where they arrested two young men named James Brown and Joseph Rogers. The prisoners were arraigned at the Yorkville Police Court and remanded to enable the officers to complete the chain of evidence against them. On Saturday night Brown and Rogers confessed that they were the burglars, and gave information which led to the recovery of the sixteen boxes, and assures the finding of the remaining plunder. They were yesterday committed in default of $2,000 bail each, by Justice Murray. A woman who had been arrested on suspicion of complicity in the robbery was discharged.

YOUTHFUL GAMING.

At the Yorkville Police Court yesterday Officers Handy and Mallon, of the Eighteenth Precinct, arraigned before Justice Murray the twenty-six boys and young men who were arrested on Saturday night when the Police made a raid on the "confectionery" establishment kept by William Hodges, at No. 511 East Sixteenth street. The front part of the premises is occupied by Hodges as a store, wherein nothing more harmful than candy and toys are sold. In the rear are two rooms which he had fitted up as a gaming establishment. This place was daily frequented by the youth of the neighborhood. The Police have received many complaints from residents that the peace of the vicinity was being disturbed, and that a number of wagons and passers-by had been robbed by the frequenters of Hodges' place. The officers were unable to identify more than five or six of the prisoners as persons of bad character, and they had not sufficient evidence to convict them of any crime. All were discharged except Hodges, who was held to answer.

TAMMANY HALL SCHEMING.

INTENT OF THE COSTIGAN BILL—THE REMOVAL OF REPUBLICAN OFFICIALS—HOW TO CIRCUMVENT CONTROLLER GREEN—A SLIPPERY PROGRAMME.

Leading men of the Tammany Hall party say that if the Costigan bill to enable the Mayor to remove officials without the sanction of the Governor is not passed by the Legislature, there will be, notwithstanding, a clean sweep from office made of everybody not in entire sympathy with the Tammany Hall organization. Their ejectment from office is only a question of a few weeks at most. In the event of the defeat of the bill the Mayor will prefer charges in the way at present prescribed, and recommend the removal of nearly everybody appointed to place by Mayor Havemeyer except the Health Commissioners. In the Health Department no changes are contemplated. The nature of most of the charges upon which removals are to be made has been hinted at in THE TIMES. The charges which will be preferred against Corporation Counsel Smith are the same which Mayor Havemeyer considered, and it is alleged that they were originally prepared by Mr. Charles O'Conor, and approved of as just reasons for Mr. Smith's removal from office by Gov. Tilden before his election.

The charges against Commissioner Van Nort relate chiefly to alleged corruption in his office in the awarding of special contracts, of which some statements were published in THE TIMES about a year ago. The Tammany leaders profess to believe that Mr. Van Nort, sooner than have the matter in regard to special contracts investigated, will resign, and the fact of his willingness to do so to prevent the threatened investigation, they say, gave rise a short time ago to a rumor that his written resignation was in the hands of the Mayor.

The charges to be brought against the Dock Commissioners are mainly of mismanagement of the affairs of the department, as in the purchase of $100,000 worth of piles when they could not be used, the City losing the interest on the money, as well as being obliged to pay for their storage. It is also alleged that the department has rented one of the piers of the City for $1,500 per annum, when it could have been rented for $3,000. In regard to the Fire Commissioners, the alleged "job" in the purchase of the aerial ladder and official corruption in the purchase of supplies, will be made the basis of charges. Legal minds in the Tammany organization are busily studying out some plan by which Police Commissioners Matsell, Voorhis, and Disbecker can be removed, but nothing definite has been ascertained of the nature of the proposed charges. The great problem presented to the politicians who are endeavoring to push Controller Green out of office is that they can find no grounds for his removal which they believe would prove satisfactory to the Governor. He is charged generally with obstruction of the public business and with putting the Corporation to unnecessary expense in litigation, but there appears to be great difficulty in proving these allegations. The Governor's friendship for Mr. Green and faith in his integrity, it is believed, would prevent him from sanctioning the Controller's removal without there was very strong evidence presented of corruption in his department.

Because of the Governor's confidence in Mr. Green it has been decided at the Saturday caucuses of the party in this City that the Costigan bill shall be carried through the Legislature if possible, so that the Governor can be relieved from the necessity of considering charges against Mr. Green, who will be removed if the bill becomes a law. If the bill is defeated, as is believed very probable in some quarters, then charges will be preferred by the Mayor, it is said by those who know, against Mr. Green and the other officials, and their removal will be recommended. If the Governor refuses to sanction the removal of Mr. Green, then there will be an open rupture between him and the Tammany Hall organization. It is believed by the Tammany leaders that Gov. Tilden will sanction the recommendation to remove on such charges as may be presented by Mayor Wickham, if it is made a party question, and in presence of the fact that he would alienate from his support the local organization if he should refuse. There is some hope, however, in the party that the bill may be carried through the Senate if it passes the House, by means of bargains with Republican Senators who have personal interests to be subserved in the City; and, in order to secure the passage of the bill, the Tammany leaders are willing that a certain proportion of Republican officials shall be retained in and appointed to office. Shrewd Republicans, however, are of the opinion that, if such a bargain was made, it would not be kept in good faith, but that the Mayor, invested with power to remove at will, would, after his appointment by Republican officials, soon remove them from office on some frivolous pretext. The feeling of dissatisfaction prevalent some time since among the Tammany politicians against Mayor Wickham has ceased, and he is coming to be regarded as a man after their own heart. John Kelly, by his victory over Mr. Waterbury in the Tammany Society, has also become more firmly seated on the Tammany throne, and everything is harmonious and everybody happy, with the prospect of good offices and a feast on the City Treasury. Among the rumors afloat is one that Ex-Judge Gunning S. Bedford will be appointed a Police Commissioner when there is a vacancy, and it is also stated by good authority that Gen. Shaler will be reappointed a Fire Commissioner.

A CORRECTION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit me to correct a statement made by your reporter in his account of the sale of "Mlle. Leonie Jouvin's treasures," which appeared in your paper of to-day. I beg to say that no member of my family had any interest, either directly or indirectly, in the articles in question.

J. H. DRAPER.

UNION CLUB, SUNDAY, Feb. 14, 1875.

A "MURDERED MAN" IN COURT.

In the Hudson County, N. J., Court of Sessions, on Saturday, Judge Hoffman presiding, Thomas Leonard was convicted of having committed an atrocious assault upon one Eli Schoonmaker. Both the parties to the suit are canal men. Their boats met, some months ago, at a point near Greenville, and a dispute arose as to who of them should drop his line to allow the other to pass. Words soon came to blows, and Leonard finally threw stones. One of the missiles struck Schoonmaker on the head, and he fell unconscious to the deck. The boats then passed along, and upon the arrival of Schoonmaker's boat in Easton, Penn., his wife thought he was dead. She immediately returned to Jersey City, and charged Leonard with murder. Leonard was arrested, but upon reaching the Justice's office was, to his surprise, confronted by the reported dead man. The "murdered" man appeared in court against Leonard, and told his story with all the unction of a living man. The case was given to the jury yesterday morning, and they, after a few minutes' deliberation, returned a verdict of guilty. Leonard was remanded to jail to await sentence, which will probably be pronounced on Friday next.

DISGUSTING EFFECT OF RUM.

On Saturday night William Quigg, of No. 651 East Ninth street, entered the liquor store of Edward Hare, No. 233 Avenue C, in a drunken and quarrelsome condition. Dennis Gallagher was sitting in the saloon drinking, and, without any cause whatever, Quigg attacked him and, knocking him down and beating him badly, bit off most of his under lip. Quigg was arrested by Officer Holbrook, of the Thirteenth Precinct, and at Essex Market Police Court yesterday Justice Sherwood held him in $1,000 bail on a charge of mayhem.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Mlle. Albani is at the Clarendon Hotel.

Vice President Henry Wilson is at the Grand Central Hotel.

Ex-Congressman John Rogers, of Black Brook, N. Y., is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Ex-Gov. Robert McClelland, of Michigan; ex-Congressman Jacob Benton, of New-Hampshire, and Assemblyman James Mackin, of Fishkill, N. Y., are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

THE NEW-JERSEY CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

The Summer before last a commission of gentlemen, appointed by Gov. Parker, projected a number of important amendments to the Constitution of the State of New-Jersey. Before becoming a part of the Constitution these amendments must have been ratified by the action of three separate Legislatures. The amendments were submitted to and adopted by the Legislature of last year, and they have been passed by the Senate this year. They have been made the special order for Tuesday next in the Assembly. It is reported now that the Democratic members of that body have united in factious opposition to the proposed amendments, and that the lower house will refuse to ratify them. This will necessitate the calling of another commission to devise needed amendments.

THE CONVENTION DEFEATED IN GEORGIA.

The bill to submit to the vote of the people the question of holding a convention to revise the Constitution of Georgia has been defeated in the Senate of that State, the vote standing 17 for to 20 against. The Augusta *Chronicle* regards the defeat of this measure as fraught with the most disastrous consequences to the State and its people.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Mrs. Grace Stevenson, aged eighty years, was found dead in bed yesterday morning at her residence, No. 294 Rivington street.

The steam-ship Neckar, which left Bremen Jan. 30 and Southampton Feb. 2, reached this port last evening with mail news fresher by two days.

The fifth annual dinner of the Bowdoin Alumni Association of this City will be served at the Westminster Hotel on Monday evening, Feb. 22.

The annual ball of the Société Alsacienne-Lorraine will be held at Irving Hall on Wednesday evening, Feb. 17. The proceeds will be given to the refugees from Alsace-Lorraine.

The Purim Association will give their ball in aid of the Hebrew charities on Tuesday evening, March 16, at the Academy of Music. More than 250 Jewish citizens compose the Managing Committee.

The Grand Opera Ball will be given at the Academy of Music on Wednesday evening, Feb. 24. There will be three troupes of French grotesque dancers, Gastons, Pioux-Pioux, Funambles, La Danse Des Insects, 100 persons in fantastic costumes.

Patrick McCabe, keeper of a bar-room at No. 31 Roosevelt street, was held yesterday at the Tombs Police Court to answer a charge of stealing $25 from James Shears, of No. 44 Monroe street, while he was asleep in the bar-room on Saturday night.

Margaret Enright, who was arrested on Saturday night by Patrolman Nealey, of the Fifteenth Precinct, for intoxication, thrust her arm through a pane of glass yesterday morning, while in the prison of the station-house, and was severely injured. She was attended by Police Surgeon Walker and committed to the Tombs.

John Kriete, stableman, of No. 1,562 Second avenue, was yesterday held by Justice Morgan to answer a charge of felonious assault. During an altercation in the stable at the above number, on Saturday, Kriete struck Samuel Rullinger, a grocer's clerk, on the head with an ax. The wound inflicted is not a dangerous one.

John Brennan, aged fifteen, of No. 700 East Twelfth street, who was committed to the House of Refuge two weeks ago for petit larceny, died at that institution yesterday from compression of the brain, resulting from a fracture of the skull received by falling on the ice while sliding with a number of companions.

A German named William Bergh, of No. 336 First avenue, was yesterday before Justice Murray, at the Yorkville Police Court, to answer a charge of throwing vitriol upon the person of Mrs. Ann Murphy, of the same tenement. He was held for examination. He was recognized as an old offender.

Last month two indictments were found by the Grand Jury in this County against Philip Levy for obtaining goods under false pretenses from the house of Mr. Simon Kaufman. Levy fled to San Francisco, and was followed by a detective armed with a requisition from Gov. Tilden. On Saturday afternoon he was arrested in San Francisco, and is to be brought here for trial.

The City Mission and M. E. Church Extension Society held a meeting on Saturday at the Mission Rooms, Mr. J. B. Cornell presiding. The Committee on Appropriation made their report for the coming year, which became the subject of earnest discussion, and the reduction of mission expenses, advised by the committee, was voted.

Deputy Coroner Marsh yesterday made a post-mortem examination of the remains of John Conroy, whose sudden death during a quarrel with Edward Jennings, on Saturday afternoon, has already been noticed in THE TIMES. The death of Conroy was supposed to have resulted from violence, but the autopsy by Dr. Marsh showed that death resulted by valvular disease of the heart, and had been superinduced by excitement during the quarrel. As no blame can attach to Jennings he will be released from custody.

Thomas Foster, of No. 525 First avenue, was yesterday committed by Justice Murray, at the Yorkville Police Court, in default of $2,000 bail, on a charge of highway robbery. The prisoner and the complainant, Henry Mann, of No. 413 East Nineteenth street, are both 'longshoremen. On Thursday night they drank together in a Third avenue saloon and left together. The last thing Mann can remember is that his companion pushed him against the side of a building, and then forcibly took from him $23. Foster was not arrested until Saturday night.

BROOKLYN.

Catherine O'Brien, a servant employed by William Campbell, of No. 330 Sackett street, fell on the ice in Court street yesterday, and broke her collar bone.

John Harrigan was yesterday arrested by Officer Cannon, charged by his father, James Harrigan, of No. 197 Smith street, with stealing $5 from his money drawer on Feb. 8.

Milton Borden, of Fifth avenue, near Union street, was out driving yesterday afternoon with a friend. The horse became frightened in Park place, and Mr. Borden, being also frightened, jumped from the wagon and broke his right leg. He was taken home.

John Quinn, of Third avenue and Twenty-seventh street, was arrested late Saturday night by Sergt. Lloyd, on complaint of Mr. James Keon, who charged him with assaulting and kicking his wife, Mary Keon. Mrs. Keon's injuries are very serious. Quinn was locked up on the charge.

Herman Mahring was arrested yesterday by Officer Brady, of the Ninth Precinct, charged with felonious assault on John Hogan on the 6th inst. The assault took place at Mrs. Myers' liquor store, corner DeKalb and Yates avenues, and Mahring made his escape, and kept out of the way until yesterday. Hogan's injuries are serious, and he is still confined to his bed.

NEW-JERSEY.

The people of Elizabeth are agitating the propriety of paying the City Councilmen $500 per year each.

New-Brunswick demands that a late train be run from the city eastward by the Pennsylvania Railroad authorities. The latest train now leaves there at 9 P. M.

Among the patents granted last week by the bureau at Washington was one for an improved stitching machine to ex-Gov. and United States Senator elect Theodore F. Randolph, of New-Jersey. The ex-Governor is said to be the patentee of one of the best ditch plows in use.

The trial of Frederick Scheibe for the murder of Jacob Schwartz, at Floral Park, last Summer, will be begun before Judge Knapp, in the Hudson County Oyer and Terminer, in Jersey City, this morning. The trial will be the first criminal trial over which Judge Knapp has presided.

It was reported in Jersey City last evening that the Hudson County Grand Jury had found bills of indictment against Freeholder John Coyle, a man named Black, and an ex-Freeholder, for having defrauded the county. The indictments, if found, are the results of the recent investigation into affairs at Snake Hill, instituted by the County Board of Freeholders.

HOME LIFE AND TRAINING.

THE HOME SHOULD BE MADE ATTRACTIVE—LOVE WITHOUT AUTHORITY BETTER THAN AUTHORITY WITHOUT LOVE—ALL INNOCENT GAMES TO BE ALLOWED.

Rev. Dr. Bellows preached the third sermon of the course on "Family Life and Training" last evening, in All Souls' Church, from the text: "And ye fathers, provoke not your children to wrath; but bring them up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord." There was a wide difference of opinion as to the proper mode of upholding parental authority and obtaining the obedience of children. Domestic authority once lost was seldom regained, and obedience once refused was as seldom recovered. It would not do to wait until a child was five or ten years old before asserting authority over it in such a way as it could understand. The lesson should be inculcated at the earliest practicable moment, and should never be relaxed. The sooner it was taught the better for parent and child, and the easier it would be for the parent to exercise his authority and the child to yield its obedience during succeeding years. Authority and tenderness were compatible with each other, and should be blended together. Affection sometimes blinded the judgment and tenderness frequently weakened authority; but when this was the case it was a sign of feebleness of mind on the part of the parent that should be displaced by a sense of duty. The yielding of a parent to the unreasonable wishes of a child was an injury to both, and was a mistaken indulgence that the child would not thank the parent for in after years. The exercise of proper authority by a parent over a child was true kindness to the child. True love was at the bottom of well-directed authority, and children would be quick to see the inspiring motive that required their obedience; and, seeing this, submission was rendered an easy task. Children should both fear and love their parents, and would do both with proper training. Children who feared without loving obeyed under protest, and grew up wayward and undisciplined. Love was the corner-stone of family life, but it must, to be effectual, be tempered with firmness.

Love made authority acceptable and submission sweet. Parents did not always love their children sufficiently to take pains to keep them in due obedience. Parents were too frequently cold and indifferent toward their children, and thus alienated their affections. Children were more estranged by cold indifference than by the exercise of even stern control over them. A father who preferred his newspaper to the hearing of the conversation of his child, or wrapped himself up in selfish quiet, expressing annoyance at the natural exuberance of his children alienated and soured their feelings, and was generating within them rebellious dispositions and dislike of home surroundings. Love without authority was better than authority without love, but a proper blending of the two was the grand object to be attained, and it could only be reached by strict self-discipline. A home where authority gave wisdom to gentleness, and where love showed that authority was used for the benefit of those it was exercised upon was the true Paradise on earth. Parents should cultivate confidence on the part of their children, and make it plain to them that they sympathized in all their little troubles. Children were fond of activity and variety, and these natural wishes should be respected. Parents should, oftener than they did, remember what they wanted when children, and meet and gratify all the proper wants of their offspring. The cold formality, silence, stupidity, and lack of pleasant social surroundings so prevalent in many houses—they could not be justly called homes—repelled children, and proved as great a loss to the parent as to the child. All innocent games should be encouraged in the family circle. The reading aloud of interesting books and periodicals, exhibitions of the stereoscope, microscope, and other objects of interest to children would be time well spent. The playing of cards was an excellent home recreation, and nothing could be pleasanter than a game of whist in the home circle. The prejudice against cards was on account of their abuse, and the right way to rectify such an abuse was to substitute a proper use. Society at home should be encouraged, and children's playmates should oftener visit the homes of their young friends. Refined pleasures at home would make vicious companions abroad repugnant, and children would naturally prefer a happy home and its surroundings to anything they could find elsewhere. All the studying of children should be done in school. Six hours head work a day was all that should be put upon a child, and time out of school hours should be devoted to innocent recreations of mind and body. The faculty of observation in children should be cultivated and directed. Children's imaginations require cultivation. A good love story was profitable reading, but the mawkish trash so common now-a-days was very deleterious.

HAVANA MARKETS.

HAVANA, Feb. 13.—Sugar opened dull and closed active and steady, owing to the reported increase of duty and the advance of gold exchange here. Nos. 10 to 12, Dutch Standard, 14@14½ reals ℔ arroba; Nos. 15 to 20, Dutch Standard, 21@22 reals; Molasses Sugar, Nos. 8 to 10, 9¼@9¾ reals; Muscovado Sugar, inferior to common, 10¾@11¼ reals; fair to good Refining, 11½@12 reals; Grocery Grades, 14½@15 reals. Molasses quiet and steady. Stock of Sugar in warehouse at Havana and Matanzas, 138,000 bxs. and 36,000 hhds. Receipts for the week at Havana and Matanzas, 34,000 bxs. and 8,900 hhds. Exported during the week from Havana and Matanzas, 20,500 bxs. and 5,500 hhds., including 16,500 bxs. and all the hhds. to the United States. Bacon, $37@$38 ℔ cwt. Butter—Superior American, $78 ℔ quintal; in tins, $80@$86. Flour, $25@$26 ℔ bbl. for American. Lard in kegs, $38 50@$39 50 ℔ quintal. Potatoes $8 50 ℔ bbl. Tallow $22@$26 ℔ quintal. Wax, Yellow, $13 50@$14 ℔ arroba; White, $18@$22. Onions, $12@$14 ℔ bbl. for American. Coal-oil, 7¼ reals ℔ gallon. Empty Hogsheads, $8 50. Lumber dull; Pitch Pine $46@$50 ℔ M. Shooks weak; Box, 8½@9 reals; Hogsheads 41 reals. Freights weak; loading at Havana for the United States, ℔ hhd. of Sugar, $3 75@$4; to Falmouth and orders, 35s.@37s. 6d. ℔ ton; loading at other ports on the north coast of Cuba for the United States, ℔ hhd. of Sugar, $4@$4 25; ℔ hhd. of Molasses, $2 75@$3; to Falmouth and orders, 37s. 6d.@40s. ℔ ton; loading at Havana or ports on the north coast, ℔ box of Sugar, 87½c.@$1. Tobacco active; crop of 1874 advancing, principally on account of the demand for local consumption. Cigars dull. Gold, 218. Exchange in fair demand; on the United States, Short Sight Currency, 89@90 premium; 60 days' Gold, 112@113 premium; Short Sight, 116@117 premium. On London, 140@142 premium; on Paris, 116@117.

PRINTING CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 13.—Transactions in Printing Cloths have been restricted by the scarcity of spot goods, and the indisposition to make contracts for future delivery. Sales for the week have been 60,000 pieces at 5⅞c. for Good Standard, and 6c. for Extras; market closing firm at those figures, offers of 6c. for some lots being refused.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship City of Antwerp, from Liverpool.—H. Mayer, Mrs. H. Mayer, Marcus Mayer, Miss Lillie Mayer, Miss Laura Mayer, Miss Kate Mayer, Miss Ida Mayer, Miss Jenny Mayer, Miss Bertha Mayer, Master Bernard Mayer, Master George Mayer, Mrs. Liebenstein, Dr. S. W. Bushell, Mrs. Bushell, and maid-servant, Mr. Hammett, Thomas Symons, Charles W. Legge, R. C. Allardice, Arthur Lakes, John P. Raleigh, Stephen F. Lister, E. R. Skelley, Henry Morris, James Elliot, M. Vernot, Mrs. E. J. Rutherford, Timothy Coyle, F. Williams, John W. Davis, Charles W. Harris, George Brock Jones, Mr. Hopkinson, Mrs. Hopkinson, Charles Hickey, Miss Mary Hickey.

In steam-ship Neckar, from Bremen.—Emme Ehlers, Julius Busch, Hattie Seipp, A. Hermann Thyssen, Joseph Dumont, A. L. Black, Mr. Sackett, Mrs. Sackett, Albert Goyer, Walter Burgess, M. Livingstone, W. H. Horshmann, Gustav Werner, Henry W. Steinhard, Fanny Steinhard, Carl Klupfel, Anna Klupfel, Johanna M. Hoppen, Paul M. Krause, Virgil Gilmore, Bissi Gilmore, Joseph Heinrichs, Bernhard F. Schmidt, Carl Rothschild, Otto Veerhoff, and others in second cabin.

In steam-ship Utopia, from Glasgow.—John Mitchell, Mrs. Bowen, Schuyler Bowen, Ernest Bowen, Mrs. Jemegen, Edward Heller, Mrs. Constance Hill.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......6:54 | Sun sets......5:34 | Moon sets....3:38

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..3:02 | Gov. Island..3:51 | Hell Gate....5:13

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK........SUNDAY, Feb. 14.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Neckar, (Ger.,) Meyer, Bremen Jan. 30, via Southampton Feb. 2, with mdse. and 234 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Had variable weather the entire passage; from Feb. 6, strong westerly winds; Feb. 10, lat. 45 40, lon. 48 30, passed some snow-ice; Feb. 7, lat. 40 10, lon. 31 52, passed steam-ship Herman, hence for Bremen.

Steam-ship City of Houston, Deering, Boston 2 ds., in ballast to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Steam-ship Utopia, (Br.,) Thomson, Glasgow Jan. 30, with mdse. and 31 passengers to Henderson Bros. Experienced head winds throughout.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, Couch, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship South Carolina, Beckett, Charleston Feb. 11, with mdse. and passengers to J. W. Quintard & Co.

Ship Edith Warren, (of Liverpool,) Clarke, Calcutta Oct. 2, and Sand Heads 24th, with mdse. to Warren & Co. Had heavy weather in Bay of Bengal from E. S. E. to S. W.; crossed the equator Nov. 18 in 95 E.; passed Cape of Good Hope Dec. 13, had light S. E. trades, and crossed the equator in the Atlantic Jan. 10 in lon 31, W.; had fine N. E. trades to lat. 27 N., lon., 68 W.; been 12 ds. N. of Hatteras, with heavy gales and snow-storms. Nov. 29, lat. 23 30 S., lon. 61 E.; was in co. with bg. Mary M. Francis, bd. W.; saw her again Dec. 5, lat. 31, lon. 43 45. Jan. 4, lat. 7 15 S., lon. 20 40 W., exchanged signals with bark Charles C. Leary, from Singapore for Boston; 57 days out.

Bark Idabo, Richardson, Cienfuegos 16 ds., with sugar to Tucker & Lightbourne. Had strong W. and N. W. winds; was 3 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig S. V. Merrick, (of Philadelphia,) Lippincott, Matanzas 12 ds., with sugar to Fernandez & Calvo—vessel to James E. Ward & Co. Had strong W. and N. W. winds.

Schr. Luola Murchison, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., 7 ds., with naval stores and cotton to E. S. Powell.

WIND—Sunset, moderate, N. W.; clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Hansa, for Bremen; C. F. Funch, for Antwerp; Ethiopia, for Glasgow; Western Metropolis, for New-Orleans; ships Criterion and Dan'l Marcy, for San Francisco; bark Dirigo, for Glasgow.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 14.—Arr., yesterday, steamer Rebecca Clyde, Ely, Wilmington, N. C.

Below, steamer Saragossa, Hooper, Savannah.

Cld., yesterday, bark Confidence, West, Cork or Falmouth; Austrian bark Pater, Nicolich, Cork or Falmouth; schrs. Telumah, Fossitt, West Indies; Mary A. Langheny, Langheny, Washington, N. C.

Sld. yesterday steamer James A. Gray, New-Haven.

Arr. to-day, (Br.) steamer Caspian, Trocks, Liverpool; (Ger.) steamer Braunschweig, Undeutsch, Bremen; steamers George Appold, Loveland, Boston; and Calvert, Foley, Charleston.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 14.—Arr. steamer Quebec, (Br.,) Bennett, Liverpool; brig Dart, (Br.,) Cotter, Matanzas; schr. Rambler, Lawson, Bay of Islands, N. F.

Sld., steamers Carroll and Norman.

The United States steam-cutter Gallatin arr. here to-day from Cape Cod, bringing the crew of the schr. John Rommell, Jr., who were frost-bitten when that vessel was stranded. They were sent to the hospital. The cutter has towed eight and assisted twelve vessels during her trip. There are still fifteen fishing vessels ice-bound at the Cape. The cutter will return after coaling.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 14.—Arr. at the Passes, steamers Wilmington, from Baltimore; United States, from New-York.

Sld. steamer Texas, for Liverpool; Yazoo, Philadelphia, and Hudson, New-York.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 13.—Arr. bark Charles Blondell, (Fr.,) Carmen, Mexico; schr. Charles H. Dow, Childs, Baltimore.

Cld., bark Sylvia, Balfour, Liverpool.

Sld., steamers San Jacinto, New-York; Seminole, Boston; and Wyoming, Philadelphia; schr. Kattie D. Turner, Philadelphia; and George Washington, Baracoa.

Feb. 14, arr. brig Black Swan, Charleston.

MARINE DISASTERS.

HAVANA, Feb. 14.—The brig J. M. Connery, Capt. York, in ballast from St. Thomas, for Matanzas, was stranded on the 9th inst. on a reef at the entrance of the harbor at Nuevitas.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—The ship Edward O'Brien, from Mobile, for Liverpool, is ashore.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The steam-ship City of Antwerp, (Br.,) Laver, from Liverpool, which arrived 13th, reports Feb. 5, lat. 45 44, lon. 43 41, passed (Br.) bark Ocean, bound W.; 6th, lat. 43 08, lon. 50 54, a three-masted schooner-rigged steam-ship do.; 9th, lat. 42 03, lon. 58 33, a (Ger.) steam-ship bound E.; same date, lat. 41 47, lon. 50 35, a bark-rigged steam-ship bound W.; same date, lat. 41 40, lon. 59 58, exchanged signals with a White Star steam-ship, bound E.; 12th, lat. 40 32, lon. 60 19, a Hamburg steam-ship, do.; 13th, 4:25 P. M., 38 miles E. of Sandy Hook, passed steam-ship Baltic, hence for Liverpool; same date, 4:40 P. M., off Fire Island, steam-ship City of Montreal, do.

The steam-ship Cornwall, (Br.,) Stamper, from Bristol, which arrived 13th, reports: Jan. 31, lat. 49 29, lon. 26 07, passed a large ship, with foretopsail yard gone, bound W.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

PLYMOUTH, Feb. 14.—The steam-ship Holsatia, Capt. Barends, from New-York Feb. 4, for Hamburg, arr. here to-day.

Representative NEW-YORK HOUSES IN THE VARIOUS BRANCHES OF TRADE,

WHOLESALE DEALERS ONLY.

AMERICAN SILKS, CHENEY BROTHERS, NO. 477 BROOME ST.

AMERICAN WATCH CO., WALTHAM WATCHES, NO. 1 BOND ST.

AMERICAN CLOCK CO., STANDARD AMERICAN CLOCKS, NO. 581 BROADWAY.

GOODYEAR RUBBER CO., MANUFACTURERS OF RUBBER GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, NOS. 365 AND 367 BROADWAY.

PURE WHITE LEAD, ROBERT COLGATE & CO., CORNER PEARL AND BEEKMAN STS.

FLAX THREADS, BARBOUR BROTHERS, NO. 134 CHURCH ST.

SCALES, FAIRBANKS & CO., NO. 311 BROADWAY.

UPHOLSTERY GOODS, NICOL, COWLISHAW & CO., NO. 745 BROADWAY.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, R. H. ALLEN, NO. 189 WATER ST.

ARTISTIC AND USEFUL ARTICLES.

ART-WORKERS IN SILVER, TIFFANY & CO., UNION SQUARE.

ART FURNITURE AND DECORATIONS, HERTER BROTHERS, NO. 877 BROADWAY.

BREWSTER & CO., OF BROOME ST., TOWN CARRIAGES AND ROAD WAGONS, 5TH AV. AND 14TH ST., AND BROADWAY AND 47TH ST.

CARPETS, W. & J. SLOANE, NO. 649 TO NO. 655 BROADWAY.

SEWING-MACHINES, WHEELER & WILSON MANUFACTURING CO., NO. 44 14TH ST.

PIANOS, STEINWAY & SONS, STEINWAY HALL AND 14TH ST.

GUNS AND MILITARY GOODS, SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM, NO. 19 MAIDEN LANE.

GROCERS, PARK & TILFORD, BROADWAY AND 21ST ST.

JEWELERS, TIFFANY & CO., UNION SQUARE.

PAINTINGS AND ENGRAVINGS, M. KNOEDLER & CO., Successor to GOUPIL, NO. 170 5TH AV.

PORTRAITS, W. KURTZ, 23D ST. AND MADISON SQUARE.

FINE FANCY GOODS, Ve J. MAGNIN GUEDIN & CO., NO. 652 BROADWAY.

CABINET AND PARLOR ORGANS, MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., NO. 25 UNION SQUARE.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, UNION ADAMS & CO., NO. 913 BROADWAY.

GAS-FIXTURES, MITCHELL, VANCE & CO., NO. 597 BROADWAY.

MASONIC GOODS, SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM, NO. 19 MAIDEN LANE.

FURNITURE, (ANTIQUE,) SYPHER & CO., NO. 593 BROADWAY.

HATTERS, DUNLAP & CO., NO. 174 5TH AV. AND NO. 589 BROADWAY.

BILLIARD TABLES, H. W. COLLENDER, NO. 733 BROADWAY.

OPTICIAN, PIKE, NO. 518 BROADWAY.

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FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—FEB. 13.

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$4,000 Erie 3d Mort. 102½	100 Union Pacific.b3. 40⅛
5,000 C. Pac. G. Bds. 96½	200 do. 40
20,000 U. P. 1st M... 93½	1700 do......b3. 40
2,000 do. 93⅜	1400 do. 40⅛
10,000 U. P. Sink'g F. 86½	600 North-western... 43⅝
1,000 H. & St. J.8s,c. 83½	300 do. 43½
2,000 Pac. R. 7s, g.. 101½	1200 Rock Island.... 103½
5 Mercantile Bank. 113	400 do......s3. 103½
700 West. Union...s3. 72½	10 C. C. C. & Ind'ps.. 65¼
1500 do. 72½	700 St. Paul.... 34¾
100 do. 72⅜	200 Tol. & Wab.... 13⅛
1600 do. 72½	100 do......s10. 13
200 do......s5. 72½	100 do. 13
300 Pacific Mail. 32⅜	100 Del. Lack. & W.. 109¼
500 Erie Railway..s3. 28⅛	200 Han. & St. Jo.... 21¼
100 do. 28⅜	900 Ohio & Miss.... 26⅞
300 do......b3. 28¼	100 do.....b3. 26⅞
386 Mich. Central.... 75½	500 do.....s3. 26⅞
14 do. 75⅛	1800 do......s3. 26¾
100 do......s60. 74½	800 do. 26¾
10 do. 74¾	700 do. 26⅝
100 Panama.... 112¼	200 do......b2. 26⅝
200 Lake Shore.... 73⅛	1300 do. 26¾
50 do. 73	2000 do......s60. 26¼
100 do......s3. 73⅛	2800 do. 26⅝
200 do. 73⅛	600 do. 26¾
1000 do......s3. 73	100 C., C. & I. C. 5⅝
50 do. 73	200 Pacific R. of Mo.. 46
300 do......s15. 72⅞	10 Fort Wayne.... 98⅛
100 do......s3. 73⅛	5 Chi., B.& Quincy. 108½
200 do. 73⅛	100 Chi. & Alton..... 107½
13 Illinois Central... 101½	

MONDAY, Feb. 15—A. M.

The week which ended on Saturday last was a quiet one, generally speaking, in Wall street. The weekly statement of the Associated Banks showed changes far less important than for some weeks past. The loans were increased $1,913,500, the most important variation of all the items. The specie was increased $731,900, which was partially offset in the reserve by a loss of $628,000 in legal tenders. In the other items there was an increase of $707,100 in deposits, and a decrease of $129,300 in circulation. The excess of reserve above legal requirements now stands at $12,833,625, against $12,907,000 last week, a decrease of $73,375. The following shows the condition of the banks this week as compared with last, and also with the corresponding week of last year:

	Feb. 6.	Feb. 13.	Feb. 14, '74.
Loans	$291,197,700	$293,111,200	$278,217,000
Specie	15,162,400	15,894,300	30,687,200
Legal tenders	57,275,400	56,647,400	59,872,100
Deposits	238,123,200	238,832,300	239,670,700
Circulation	23,642,200	23,512,900	26,895,600

And the following the relations between the total reserve and the total liabilities:

	Feb. 6.	Feb. 13.	Differences.
Specie	$15,162,400	$15,894,300	Inc.. $731,900
Legal tenders	57,275,400	56,647,400	Dec.. 628,000
Total reserve	$72,437,800	$72,541,700	Inc.. $103,900
Reserve required ag't deposits	$59,530,800	$59,708,075	
Excess of reserve above legal requirements	$12,907,000	$12,833,625	Dec.. $73,375

The money market has shown no change whatever, the supply having been largely in excess of the demand. The rates were steady at 2@3 ₱ cent. for call loans, and at 4@6 ₱ cent. for prime commercial paper.

The gold market was in the main firm, but the changes were less important than last week. The price ranged from 114¼@114⅞, with opening and closing sales at 114⅜ and 114⅝ respectively. The chief support of the market is found in the late outflow of coin to Europe, which has depleted the specie reserve of the banks and diminished considerably the amount of coin in the Treasury. There was some talk of a "squeeze" in cash gold, but thus far the efforts of speculators in that direction have been futile. The apprehension, however, created by this talk that a movement was on foot to make cash gold scarce and dear, in connection with the large supply of bills and limited demand, had a demoralizing influence on the foreign exchanges, and rates underwent a marked decline after Tuesday, on which day the asking rates of the bankers were advanced to $4 86½ for sixty-day bills, and to $4 89½ for demand. At the close the nominal rates were $4 84 and $4 87, with an ample supply of bills offering at slight concessions.

Government bonds declined ¼ to ½ ₱ cent., and were less actively traded in than of late. In Railroad bonds there were few important changes. The Pacific issues, notably Union Pacific Sinking Funds, advanced sharply, and were in lively request. Chicago and North-Western consolidated gold bonds were weak, and declined to 81. C., C. and I. C. firsts touched 61, a decline of several ₱ cent., on small dealings.

The dullness which at the opening of the week characterized speculation on the Stock Exchange naturally created the belief that the tendency of prices was downward, a belief which the course of the market subsequently demonstrated to have been well founded. True to her recent history, Pacific Mail was conspicuously weak, opening at 34¼@34⅞ and selling down to 31, with, however, a subsequent recovery ranging from 1 to 1½ per cent. The causes alleged for the decline were the action of the House of Representatives looking toward the repeal of the subsidy, and dispatches from San Francisco stating that the City of Peking, on her arrival at that port, was found to be in a condition that reflected anything but honor on the great American Ship-builder. But outside of these causes, there can be no question that the profound distrust in the public mind of the men who at present have the real control in the administration of the affairs of the company exercises a powerful influence in rendering investors shy of the stock. Pacific Mail had no advantage over Wabash in point of weakness, the latter stock selling down to 12¾, with only a partial recovery in the final dealings. The opinion very generally prevails that foreclosure proceedings against the company will soon be instituted. Lake Shore, if the indications of the past week are to be relied upon, would seem to have touched bottom, the fluctuations of the stock having been confined within a narrow range, the closing price having been 73⅛. Western Union also was quite steady, closing at 72½@72⅝. The slight decline in the price of the stock in the final dealings doubtless resulted from the action of the Board of Directors reducing the rates so as to make them conform to those of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company to all competing points. About the most active stock on the list was Union Pacific, which advanced to 41. The animation in this particular stock was, at least in part, caused by the publication of President Dillon's letter to the Secretary of the Treasury, which encourages the hope of an early and amicable adjustment of the pending controversy between the Government and the company. The report of increased earnings by the company also stimulated the advance. C., C. and I. C. attracted little attention, and dropped apparently of its own weight from 8 to 5. The "Granger" stocks were very weak, North-western and St. Paul declining 2¼ to 3½ ₱ cent., with a comparatively slight recovery. Toward the close of the week Ohio and Mississippi exhibited considerable weakness, and left off at about the lowest point.

The general trade of the City was interrupted to some extent during the week by the unfavorable weather, while the commerce of the port suffered from the ice blockade in the harbor and rivers for several days. Among the dry-goods merchants there was a moderate business in domestic cotton goods with the package buyers from the West, and the tone of the market was firm. In woolen fabrics trade was light as a general thing. Foreign dress goods have not yet commenced to move off lively.

The import entries at New-York of foreign dry goods and general merchandise, (not including foreign specie,) since July 1, 1874, are as follows. The figures are official to the close of the year, and since semi-official from the Custom-house:

July	$32,749,971	Jan. 9	$5,803,864
August	32,101,567	Jan. 16	7,204,672
September	30,343,091	Jan. 23	6,079,348
October	28,083,335	Jan. 30	6,750,253
November	23,949,867	Feb. 6	5,996,495
December	24,085,984	Feb. 13	6,601,928
Total			$209,680,372
To same date, 1874			204,550,220
Increase in 1875			$5,130,152

The export clearances from New-York of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including foreign articles re-exported, since July 1, 1874, are as follows:

July	$26,454,378	Jan. 5	$4,249,239
August	24,584,859	Jan. 12	4,224,216
September	21,690,714	Jan. 19	4,659,275
October	24,285,552	Jan. 26	3,611,472
November	19,988,235	Feb. 2	5,679,073
December	23,504,786	Feb. 9	4,382,576
Total			$167,314,375
Total to same date, 1874			193,431,146
Decrease in 1875			$26,116,771
Gold, Feb. 13, 1875			114⅝
Gold, Feb. 14, 1874			112⅝

The exports of Gold and Silver from New-York since July 1, 1874, are as follows:

July	$3,505,728	Jan. 9	$1,616,121
August	7,316,307	Jan. 16	2,328,069
September	2,222,533	Jan. 23	3,682,668
October	1,614,753	Jan. 30	1,577,465
November	4,448,600	Feb. 6	1,867,594
December	12,497,641	Feb. 13	581,015
Total			$43,256,894
Same date, 1874			25,884,201
Increase in 1875			$17,372,693

The Customs receipts in gold deposited in the New-York office of the United States Treasury, and the gold interest paid out by the office since July 1, 1874, are as follows:

	Customs.	Gold Interest.
July	$9,989,078	$14,992,537
August	12,058,813	4,100,122
September	11,719,133	3,439,639
October	9,055,558	2,466,493
November	6,673,821	5,035,129
December	6,489,818	7,122,943
January	8,187,814	9,207,578
Feb. 6	3,017,600	2,577,800
Feb. 13	2,663,300	1,104,300
Totals, 1875	$69,854,935	$50,046,541
Totals, 1874	71,636,381	42,713,334

RANGE OF PRICES AND CLOSING QUOTATIONS—FEB. 13.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing—Bid.	Asked.
New-York Central	101¼	101¼	101¼	101½
Harlem	128	128	128	128½
Erie	28¼	28⅛	28⅛	28¼
Lake Shore	73¼	73	73	73⅛
Wabash	13½	12¾	13	13⅛
North-western	43⅞	43¼	43½	43⅝
North-western Pref	56⅛	55⅝	55¾	56
Rock Island	103½	103	103⅜	103½
Milwaukee & St. Paul	35¼	34⅝	34⅝	34¾
Mil. & St. Paul Pref	55	55	55	55½
Pittsburg	91	90⅞	90⅞	91⅛
Del., Lack & Western	109⅜	109⅛	109⅛	109¼
New-Jersey Central	107½	107½	107⅜	107⅞
Illinois Central	101½	101½	101¼	101½
Union Pacific	40⅛	39¾	40	40⅛
C. C. & Ind. Central	5⅞	5⅜	5½	5⅝
Hannibal & St. Joseph	21¼	21	21	21⅜
Ohio & Mississippi	27½	26⅝	26¾	26⅞
Panama	112¼	112	112⅛	113
Western Union	73⅛	72⅜	72½	72⅝
Pacific Mail	32¾	32⅛	32¼	32⅜
Quicksilver	32	32	31	33
Adams Express	102	102	101½	103

COURSE OF THE MARKET—THE WEEK.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Feb. 14, 1874.
U. S. 5s, coupons, 1881	115⅜	115⅛	113¼
U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862	116½	116⅜	117⅝
U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1867	120	119½	120⅛
American gold	114⅞	114¼	112⅝
N. Y. Central and Hudson	101¾	101	104⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	104	102⅝	108
Pacific Mail	34⅞	30⅞	43⅛
St. Paul Common	37	34½	47¼
St. Paul Preferred	57½	54	73¾
Western Union	73⅜	72⅜	76⅞
Union Pacific	41⅛	39½	35½
Lake Shore	73⅞	72⅞	82⅝
Toledo and Wabash	16¼	12¾	52⅝
North-western	45¼	43	58¾
North-western Preferred	58½	55⅝	76
Delaware and Lackawanna	109⅝	109⅛	112
N. J. Central	108	107½	107½
Panama	113¼	111½	116¾
Erie	28⅜	27½	48⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	28⅜	26⅝	34
C., C. and I. C.	8⅛	4¾	32¼
Harlem	128½	127½	133¼

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Feb. 13, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last were as follows:

Ashes, pks	26	Spirits Turp., bbls	71
Bees-wax	1	Tar, bbls	173
Cotton, bales	2,002	Resin, bbls	590
Eggs, bbls	373	Oil-cake, pks	595
Flour, bbls	3,800	Pork, pks	607
Wheat, bushels	21,680	Beef, pks	102
Corn, bushels	54,918	Cut-meats, pks	2,449
Oats, bushels	18,400	Lard, tcs	1,536
Malt, bushels	1,400	Butter, pks	562
Barley, bushels	5,000	Tallow, pk	1
Grass-seed, bags	50	Tallow, hhds	380
Beans, bags	133	Rice, pks	38
Peas, bushels	2,300	Sugar, bbls	284
Meal, bbls	100	Tea, pk	1
Meal, bags	360	Tobacco, hhds	10
Hides, No	21	Tobacco, pks	50
Hides, bdls	328	Whisky, bbls	352
Leather, sides	5,209	Wool, bales	7
Lead, pigs	1,000		

ASHES—Have been selling very slowly, on the basis of $6 for Pots and $8@$8 25 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lb.

BEES-WAX—Has been in moderate request at from 31c.@32c. for Yellow.

CANDLES—Have been in limited demand, with Adamantine quoted at 13c.@17c.; Paraffine, 24c.@25c.; Sperm, plain, 28c.; Sperm, patent, 35c.@36c.; Stearic, 27c.@28c. ₱ lb.

COCOA—Has been inactive, but quoted steady; Maracaibo quoted at 25c.@26c.; Caracas, 14c.@16c.; Guayaquil at 11½c.@12c., gold.

COFFEE—Quite dull and quoted weak within the previous nominal range.

COOPERAGE STOCK—Has been moderately active and generally firm in price. Hogshead Staves quoted at from $100@$200; do. Pipe at $140@$260; do. Barrel, $50@$135; Box Shooks, 75c.@80c.; Pipe Shooks at $6 50@$7; Sugar Shooks, with heads, $2 10@$2 65; Molasses do., $2@$2 25; Hoops, 35c.@43c.; Empty Hogsheads, $2 75@$3, the latter wanted for shipment.

CORDAGE—Has been in very light demand at former quotations.

COTTON—Has been unusually tame, since our last, for early delivery, the inquiry from all sources having been very light, with values quoted weak and nominal. Shippers were not disposed to operate to any considerable extent. Sales have been reported since our last of only 334 bales, (of which 229 bales were on last evening,) including 274 bales to spinners, and 60 bales to speculators....The business for forward delivery has been quite moderate, with offerings on the increase, leading to a slight decline. Estimates for next week's receipts at the shipping ports place the aggregate as about equal to that of the week just closed, tending to weaken the market. Liverpool has been reported steady, but it had little influence on dealings here. Sales have been reported since our last of 10,400 bales, (of which 5,200 bales on last evening, and 5,200 bales to-day,) with 2,200 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with February options closing at 15⅝c.@15 21-32c.; March at 15 11-16c.@15 23-32c.; April at 16 1-16c.@16 3-32c.; May at 16⅜c.@16 13-32c.; June at 16 11-16c.@16 23-32c.; July at 16 15-16c.; August at 17 1-16c.@17 3-32c.; September at 16⅝c. ₱ lb., closing dull. The receipts at this port to-day were 2,002 bales, including 229 bales by railway; and at all the shipping ports to-day were 14,846 bales, against 14,046 bales same day last week....This week's exports hence have been 9,309 bales; also 76 bales Sea Island....The exports from all the shipping ports since Sept. 1 have been 1,532,999 bales, (including 1,094,905 bales to Great Britain, and 438,094 bales to the Continent,) against 1,510,312 bales same time the preceding year. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	13	13	13⅛	13⅛
Good Ordinary	14½	14½	14¾	14¾
Low Middling	15¼	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
Middling	15⅝	15¾	16	16
Good Middling	16⅛	16¼	16½	16½
Middling Fair	16⅝	16¾	17	17
Fair	17¼	17⅜	17⅝	17⅝

FERTILIZERS—Have been attracting rather more attention, with values quoted without change of moment.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The ice difficulties in the way of deliveries continue to impede business in produce and merchandise....State and Western Flour attracts very little attention, yet prices are without further change of moment. Jobbing lots only are called for, almost wholly for home trade purposes. The sales since our last have been 6,900 bbls., of all grades, including No. 2 Flour at $3 50@$4; inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western at $3 85@$4 35; inferior to very good Extra State at $4 60@$4 95, chiefly at $4 75@$4 90; very good to fancy do. and City Mills Extra, $4 95@$5 60; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $4 50@$4 95, mostly at $4 75@$4 95; poor to very good round-hoop Ohio at $4 60@$4 95; poor to choice Minnesota Extra Shipping at $4 80@$4 60, and Trade and Family Extras within the previous range....Included in the sales have been 1,850 bbls. shipping stock, in lots, at quoted figures....Southern Flour dull at previous prices; 500 bbls. sold....Rye Flour quoted weak; sales, 325 bbls. chiefly $4 85@$5 15 for Superfine....Corn-meal dull, but quoted steady; 280 bbls. sold.

GRAIN—The Wheat market has been very quiet since our last. Holders of good to prime Spring have been claiming an advance of 1c.@2c. a bushel, and have been generally unwilling to guarantee prompt deliveries, in view of the ice blockade. The demand has been moderate, mostly for stock wanted for immediate use by shippers to cover freight contracts, on which some advance has been obtained, and also for No. 1, to arrive. Millers have been reserved in bidding for supplies. Winter quite tame; dealings confined to car lots at about former figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 58,000 bushels at $1 13 for No. 1 Milwaukee Spring, in store; $1 16 for choice do., (to arrive by Feb. 25;) $1 15@$1 16 for No. 1 Minnesota Spring, car lots, with $1 16 reported bid, and $1 17@$1 19 asked for full lines or boat loads; $1 07@$1 07½ for prime No. 2 Chicago Spring, afloat, prompt delivery to vessel; $1 25 for Amber Western, and $1 23@$1 24 for Red Western, car stock, with other odd lots within the previous range....Corn has been quite sparingly dealt in, yet has been quoted rather firmer. The difficulty of delivering stock has been against free operations. The export call has been light. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 56,000 bushels at 81c.@82c. for Ordinary to strictly prime Mixed Western, from cars and afloat, closing tamely at 81½c. for prime, afloat; 82c.@82½c. for new Yellow Western; 81½c.@82c. for new White do.; 82c. for new White Southern; 81½c.@82c. (nominally) for new Yellow do. Old Corn neglected and unsettled in price....Rye and Peas wholly nominal....Barley dull; prime Canada West quoted at $1 50; sales about 9,000 bushels, fair Canada on private terms....Barley Malt inactive, with prime to very choice Canada quoted at $1 60@$1 65 ₱ bushel....Oats have been very sparingly offered, especially stock afloat, the demand for which has been good, chiefly on trade account, at stronger prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 34,000 bushels at 67c.@70c. for poor to strictly prime Mixed Western, from cars and afloat, with 69½c. freely bid for Chicago, afloat; 68c. for Mixed Toledo, in store; 69c.@71c. for about fair to choice White Western, chiefly at 69½c.@70c., for car stock, the inside price for Iowa, and 69c.@69½c. for Mixed State, from cars....Hay, Straw, and Feed without important alteration....The week's exports, hence, included 16,184 bbls. Flour, 204,566 bushels Wheat, and 311,391 bushels Corn.

GUNNY BAGS, AND BAGGING—Of Domestic Cloth, 200 rolls were sold at 11¾c. Market quiet; otherwise unaltered.

HARDWARE—Meets with a somewhat readier sale at generally steady prices.

HEMP—Of Jute Butts, further sales of 1,200 bales were reported at 2 9-16c.@2⅝c., currency, ₱ lb. Market otherwise dull; quotations as in our last.

HIDES—Have been in comparatively limited request at about late figures. The week's receipts have been 62,051 Hides, and 50 bales do.; sales, 43,175 Hides, and 275 bales do., the latter including, according to Messrs. Pickard & Anderson, 9,410 Dry Buenos Ayres, 20½ to 21½ lb., on private terms; 2,695 Dry Montevideo, 20½ lb. at 25½c., gold, cash less 4 ₱ cent.; 7,165 Dry Montevideo, 21 to 23½ lb., at 25½c.; 1,500 Dry Montevideo, 21½ lb. at 25¼c., gold, 4 months, usual selection; 920 Dry Montevideo, seconds, 21½ lb. at 22½c., gold, 4 months, as they run; 5,000 Dry California, 23 lb. at 24c., gold, 30 days, usual selection; 1,670 Dry Bogota, 21 to 22 lb. at 23c.@23½c., 1,095 Dry Matamoras, 24 lb at 23c., gold, 60 days, selected; 1,185 Dry Mexican, 20 lb., on private terms; 845 Dry Central American, 20 to 21 lb. at 21½c.@22c., gold, 60 days, selected; 2,200 Dry Southern and Western, 16 to 18 lb., on private terms; 2,455 Dry Texas, 22 to 23 lb. at 23c., currency, 4 months, selected; 1,500 Dry Texas Kips, 10 to 11 lb. at 19c., currency; 515 Wet-salted Matamoras, 60 lb., 2,120 Wet-salted Texas, 50 to 67 lb., on private terms; 2,900 City Slaughter, 70 lb. at 10¼c., currency; 250 bales Calcutta Buffalo, part to arrive, on private terms; 25 bales Calcutta Cow, on private terms. And, to-day, 4,660 Matamoras, and 800 Vera Cruz, on private terms. Stock in first hands here to-day, 173,100 Hides, and 570 bales do., against 148,000 Hides, and 635 bales do. same time last year.

MOLASSES—Of New-Orleans 215 bbls. new crop, sold in lots at 56c.@64c.; market about steady. No further dealings in foreign. A cargo of 493 hhds. and 52 tcs. Matanzas, just arrived, but not yet reported as marketed.

NAILS—Have been quoted about steady on the basis of $3 40@$3 50 for common Fence and Sheathing, on comparatively light offerings, but have been selling very slowly.

NAVAL STORES—Resin in some demand, on the basis of $2 10@$2 15 for Strained to good Strained; sales 1,000 bbls. Strained at $2 12½ ₱ 280 lb....Tar and Pitch dull and nominal....Spirits Turpentine very quiet at 38½c. for merchantable.

OIL-CAKE—Has been less sought after, with City, in bags, quoted at $43, gold; Western, in bags, at $47, currency....The week's receipts have been 1,261 pkgs.; exports, 13,174 bags.

PETROLEUM—Very quiet, with prices favoring buyers....Crude, in bulk, quoted at 6⅝c.@6¾c....Refined, here, 13¼c....Refined, in cases, 18¾c.@19¼c....City Naphtha, at 9¾c.@10c. ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been again quoted easier in price, on a very moderate inquiry for early delivery, with sales reported of 150 bbls. new Western Mess, in lots, at $19 25; 245 bbls., Prime Mess, part at $18 25, and small lots of Extra Prime at $14 50@$15. For forward delivery, business has been fairly active, but at lower prices. Sales have been reported of 500 bbls. new Western Mess, February options, at $19 37½; 1,750 bbls., March, at $19 25; 1,250 bbls. April, chiefly, at $19 35@$19 37½; and 1,250 bbls., May, at $19 50@$19 55....A moderate demand has been noted for Dressed Hogs, at 8⅞c.@9c. for City, and 8¼c.@8½c. for Western....Cut-meats have been quoted steady, and in fair demand, mostly for City bulk stock. Sales, 4,500 pieces fresh stock at 10½c. for light Bellies, 10¼c.@10½c. for Hams, and 7¼c.@7½c. for Shoulders. 1,000 Pickled Shoulders at 7¾c.; small lots of Smoked Shoulders at 8¾c.@9c.; 1,500 Pickled Hams at 10¾c.; small lots of Smoked Hams at 12½c.; 20,000 lb. Pickled Bellies, light, at 10¼c.@10½c., with Western Dry Salted Shoulders, in boxes, quoted at 7⅝c....Bacon quoted a shade cheaper, with sales reported of only 125 boxes City Long Clear, part at 10¼c., free on board; with Western Long Clear quoted at 10⅛c.@10¼c.; Short Clear at 10⅞c., and Long and Short Clear at 10½c. And for Chicago delivery, 1,300 boxes Short Clear at 10⅛c.@10¼c.; 100 boxes Long Clear at 9⅝c. ₱ lb....Lard has been comparatively dull for early delivery at a shade easier prices, with sales reported of only small lots of Western Steam at 14c.@14 1-16c.; 150 tcs. City at 13¾c.; and Refined within the range of 14c.@14⅜c....For forward delivery a fair business has been reported in Western Steam, but at rather weaker prices: sales 1,500 tcs., February options, at 14c.@14 1-16c.; 4,000 tcs., March, at 14 1-16c.@14⅛c., closing at 14 1-16c.; 250 tcs., April, at 14¼c.; 2,000 tcs., May, at 14⅜c....Beef, steady but quiet; sales, 100 tcs. India Mess at $29....Butter and Cheese firm on a moderate inquiry....Eggs sparingly offered and quoted up to 42c.@50c. for ordinary to very fancy marks, fresh stock, on a restricted trade....The week's exports hence for European ports have been 1,957 pks. Pork, 1,952 pks. Beef, 12,201 pks. Bacon, 7,987 pks. Lard, 8,269 pks. Cheese, and 416 pks. Butter.

RICE—Has been comparatively quiet, yet held with firmness. Demand mostly for job lots of domestic product. Carolina, ordinary to very choice, at $7@$8 50; Louisiana, $6@$8; Rangoon, free, at $6 25@$6 62, and in bond at $2 75@$3; and Patna, free, at $7 25@$7 50, and in bond at $4@$4 25, ₱ 100 lb.

SALT—Has been in light demand since our last, yet without change as to price, on a limited trade. Liverpool Ground quoted at $1@$1 25; Liverpool Fine at $1 65@$2 85, from store; Turk's Island, in bulk, &c., 25c.@28c.; St. Martin, 30c.@35c.

SALTPETRE—Has been very quiet at 5½c.@5¾c., gold, free.

SKINS—A good inquiry has been noted for Deer at firmer prices; receipts, 244 bales; sales, 20,000 lb. Central American, and 500 lb. Honduras on private terms. Goat have been salable and steady; receipts, 155 bales; sales, 230 bales Mexican, and 20 bales Payta on private terms. We quote: Guatemala Deer, 65c.; Honduras, 60c.; Central American, trimmed, 57½c.@60c.; Central American, not trimmed, 50c.@52½c.; Sisal, 57½c.; Para, 60c.@62½c.; Puerto Cabello, 52½c., currency, ₱ lb....Tampico Goat, 55c.; Matamoras, 55c., gold; Buenos Ayres, 50c.@52c.; Payta, 51c.@52c.; Curacoa, 55c.; Cape, 38c.; Madras, ₱ skin, 50c.@55c.; Patna, 34c.@40c., currency.

SUGARS—In view of the probability of an imposition of increased duty on imported stock, holders of Raw have further advanced their asking prices, and have quite generally withdrawn supplies. The demand has been good for refining account. Fair Refining now quoted at 7 11-16c.@7¾c.; good do. at 7 15-16c.@8c.; prime do. at 8 1-16c.@8⅛c.; No. 12 Box Clayed at 8½c., and Centrifugal as in our last. Sales, 1,899 hhds. Refining Cuba at 7¾c.@8c. ₱ lb. Market strong and buoyant. A fair inquiry has been noted for Refined Sugars, with Granulated quoted at 10¼c.@10⅜c., and other descriptions as in our last.

STARCH—Has been quiet, but steady, with Western Corn quoted at 5c.@6c.; Potato at 5¾c.@6c.

SUMAC—Has been held firmly, though without notable activity. Sicily quoted at from $115@$120, afloat and from store, and Virginia at from $50@$60 ₱ ton.

TALLOW—Has been purchased to the extent of 75,000 lb. good to prime, at 8⅝c.@8¾c. ₱ lb.; market quoted about steady. The week's exports hence have been 331 pkgs....Stearine quiet and weak; City, in hhds., quoted 14 at ½c.; Western, in tcs., at 14¼c. for strictly prime.

WHALEBONE—Has been inactive, but steady, at $1 10, gold for Arctic, ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Quoted lower, on a moderate demand, closing weak. Sales, 250 bbls., at $1 08@$1 08½; quoted subsequently at $1 07½ ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The ice difficulties in the harbor formed a very serious impediment to business, particularly in the way of berth freights, which were very quiet, without any important alteration as to rates. The chartering movement was fair, with the main inquiry for tonnage, suited to the Petroleum trade, at somewhat steadier rates. Grain and Naval Store tonnage was in rather more request....For Liverpool the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 800 bbls Flour, on private terms, quoted at about 2s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; 500 pkgs. Provisions, also on private terms, and 50 pkgs. Tallow at 32s. 6d. ₱ ton. And by steam, 850 bales Cotton at ¼d.@5-16d. ₱ lb., the inside rate for prompt delivery to vessel; 150 pks. Seed and 3,000 Staves on private terms; 450 bbls. Apples, mostly at 4s. ₱ bbl.; 65 tons Leather, chiefly at 55s., and 850 bxs. Cheese at 45s. ₱ ton. The grain engagements, to which allusion was made in our last, comprised 20,000 bushels at 10d. ₱ bushel. And, by steam, from Philadelphia, (reported thence,) 150 bales Cotton at 5-16d. ₱ lb.; 400 hhds. Molasses, part at 35s. ₱ ton; 50 hhds. Tallow and 450 tons Hides at 45s. Also a British bark, 703 tons, hence, with equal to about 4,800 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 4s. 6d., (privileges including London, Bristol, Antwerp, or Bremen,) with option of general cargo, at an equivalent rate. And, by sail, from Baltimore, (reported thence,) 20,000 bushels Grain at 10d. ₱ bushel; 350 tons Provisions at 35s. ₱ ton....For London, by steam, 400 pks. Provisions at 45s., with Cheese quoted at 50s. ₱ ton. at which the latest engagements (about 3,500 bxs.) were made...For Glasgow, by steam, 600 pks. Provisions, 250 pks. Seed and 8,000 Staves on private terms, and 100 bbls. Apples at 4s. ₱ bbl....For Cork and orders, a German bark, 558 tons, hence, with about 3,500 quarters Grain, in bags, at 7s. 6d.; a bark, (to arrive,) with about 3,250 quarters do., from Baltimore, reported at 7s. ₱ quarter; a Norwegian bark, 340 tons, (to arrive,) with Naval Stores, from Charleston, at 5s.@7s. to the United Kingdom, and the Continent at 6s.@8s. to the Baltic....For Antwerp, an American bark, 700 tons, with about 47,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum from Baltimore at 5s. 6d. ₱ bbl....For the Continent, a British bark, 884 tons, (to arrive from Rotterdam,) with about 6,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Baltimore, at 5s. 6d. ₱ bbl....For Bremen, by steam, 450 bales Cotton at ¾c. ₱ lb.; 1,200 pks. Provisions at 50s. ₱ ton; 100 cases Tobacco reported at 40s., and 200 bbls. Dried Apples at 5s. ₱ bbl.; also a German bark, 895 tons, hence, with about 5,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 4s. 6d.; and another, 924 tons, hence, with about 5,800 bbls. do., loading on owner's account....For Dantzic or Stettin, a German schr., 202 tons, hence, with Resin, at 4s., with option of Riga at 4s. 6d....For Marsala, an American bark, 444 tons, (to arrive from Boston,) with Hogshead Staves, from Norfolk, reported on private terms, and back to Boston with Salt, from Trapani, at 11c. ₱ bushel....For Demerara, a British schooner, 113 tons, with general cargo, from Philadelphia, reported at 65c., gold, ₱ bbl....For Barbados, two American schooners, 254 and 231 tons, with general cargo, from Philadelphia, at $1,350 and $1,025....For the north side of Cuba, three vessels, hence, with empty Hogsheads, reported at 80c....For the north side of Cuba and back to New-York, an American schooner, reported at $5 for Sugar....For the north side of Cuba and back to Philadelphia, an American schooner, reported at $5 for Sugar, $3 25 for Molasses, and $4 50 for Melado....For Havana and back to Philadelphia, an American schooner, reported at $5, $3 25, and $4 50....For Trinidad de Cuba and back to New-York, an American brig, reported at 40c. for Sugar....For Sagua and back to Philadelphia, an American schooner, 389 tons, reported at $5 for Sugar, $3 for Molasses, and $4 50 for Melado....For Matanzas, an American schooner, with empty Hogsheads from Philadelphia, reported at 95c....For Cardenas, an American schooner, with empty Hogsheads from Philadelphia, reported at $1....For Caibarien and back to Philadelphia, an American schooner, reported at $5 for Sugar, $3 for Molasses, and $4 50 for Melado....For Porto Rico and back to Philadelphia, a British brig, reported at 42½c. for Sugar....For Melbourne and Sydney, a British bark, 724 tons, hence, with general cargo, reported at equal to about 32s. 6d. ₱ ton, measurement....For Portland, a schooner, with Lumber, from Jacksonville, at $8....For Philadelphia, a schooner, with Lumber, from Savannah, and another, with do., from Brunswick, at $6; and two schooners, with do., from Doboy, reported at $6 35@$7 25....For Norfolk, a schooner, with Lumber, from Brunswick, reported at $6.

THE BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

BOSTON, Feb. 13.—There has been a fair demand for Wool the past week and sales add up the usual average, having been nearly 1,200,000 lb., of which about half have been Domestic Fleeces. Prices have been well sustained and sales have been at full current rates. Some 235,000 lb. Ohio and Pennsylvania Fleeces have been sold at 53c.@57c.; a choice medium selling at 57c., and X, XX, and Ohio mostly at 54c.@55c. The sales of Michigan Fleeces have been mostly at 51c.@52½c., but some lots of choice No. 1 have been taken as high as 54c.; Medium and No. 1 of all kinds are very scarce, and are wanted at full prices. Small lots of Combing and Delaine offering sold at 59c.@65c. for Washed. This description is scarce, and large lines would meet with a ready sale, as buyers are quite numerous. Pulled Wools continue in demand, with sales of upward of 200,000 lb., prices ranging from 43c. to 56c. for Super and X; choice Supers have been sold from 51c.@55c. down to 43c.@48c. for low and medium grades; choice X, Pulled, has been sold at 52½c., but the principal sales have been in the range of 40c.@50c. The sales of California have again been 350,000 lb., of which nearly all was Fall Clip, with no improvement in prices, which have ranged from 18c. to 25c.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 13.—Clover-seed—good demand; State, 10½c.; Western, 11½c. Flour dull and weak; Superfine, $3 75@$3 87½; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota Family, $4 87½@$5 95; State, Indiana, and Ohio do., $5 25@$6; high grades, $6@$7 25. Wheat dull; Red, $1 18; Amber, $1 18@$1 22; White, $1 22@$1 34. Rye, 95c. Corn dull; Yellow, 78c.; Western Mixed, 78c. Oats steady; White, 65c.@66c. Pork—Moderate demand at $20@$20 50. Lard, 13⅞c.@14½c. Petroleum easy; Refined, 13½c.@13¾c.; Crude, 10½c.@10¾c., in bbls.; 7⅛c. in bulk. Whisky—Western held at $1 10. Butter unchanged; New-York and Bradford County Extras, 35c.@37c.; Western Extras, 28c.@30c.; Western Firsts, 24c.@27c.; Western Rolls, Firsts, 24c. Cheese firm; New-York Fancy, 16¾c.@17c. Eggs steady; Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Delaware, fresh, 39c.@40; Western, 38c.@39c.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 13.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn easier; No. 2 Mixed, 62½c.@64c. Oats dull at 56c.@56½c. Barley dull and lower to sell. Rye market bare. Whisky steady at $1 10. Pork dull at $18 75. Dry-salted Meats steady; Shoulders, 6¾c.@7c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9⅞c.@10c.; Clear Sides, 10c.@10¼c., according to age. Bacon firm; Shoulders, 8⅛c.@8¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10⅞c.@11c.; Clear Sides, 11¼c.@11⅜c. Lard nominally $13 55@$13 60. Live Hogs firm; Yorkers, $6@$6 50; Packing, $6 75@$7 25. Cattle in good demand for upper grades; supply mostly of common stock; sales of fair native Steers $5 15@$5 25; good, $5 50@$5 60; common through Texans, $2 75; south-west stockers, $3 25. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 9,000 bushels Wheat, 17,000 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Barley, 1,200 Hogs.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 2 Spring, 84½c.@84⅝c., spot; 85⅝c., March; 86⅝c., April; Rejected, 77c. Corn active and higher; No. 2 Mixed, 63¼c., spot; 63⅝c. bid, March; 70⅝c. bid, May. Oats firm and in fair demand; No. 2, 52½c. bid, spot; 52¾c., March. Rye unchanged. Barley dull and declining; No. 2 Spring, $1 06, spot or March. Pork in good demand at $18 35@$18 37½, spot; $18 40@$18 42½, March; $18 70@$18 72½, April. Lard quiet and unchanged. Whisky firm and in fair demand at $1 07. At the afternoon call of the board the market for all articles was unchanged. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 27,000 bushels Wheat, 22,000 bushels Corn, 12,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—4,000 bbls. Flour, 13,000 bushels Wheat, 36,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Barley.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 13.—Flour steady and firm. Wheat dull and heavy; No. 1 Western Amber, $1 23; No. 2 do., $1 21; No. 3 do., $1 15; No. 1 Western Red, $1 20; No. 2 do., $1 15@$1 16; No. 3 do., $1 13; Pennsylvania Red, $1 18 Maryland Red, $1 10@$1 20; do. Amber, $1 25; do. White, $1 10@$1 25. Corn quiet and steady; Southern White, 77c.@79c.; Southern Yellow, 77c.@80c.; Western Mixed, 77c. Oats dull and unchanged. Rye dull and unchanged. Hay dull and unchanged. Provisions quiet, but firm. Pork dull and unchanged. Bulk-meats—Shoulders, 7¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10⅛c. Bacon unchanged. Hams, 14c.@15c. Lard dull and unchanged. Petroleum quiet and unchanged. Coffee quiet and unchanged. Whisky quiet; sales of Western at $1 10.

BOSTON, Feb. 13.—Flour—Demand moderate; sales of Western Superfine at $4@$4 50; Common Extras, $4 50@$5; Wisconsin and Minnesota Extras, $5 25@$6 25; White Wheat, Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, $5 50@$6 50; Illinois, $5 50@$7; St. Louis, $5 75@$8, including choice brands; Southern Flour quiet at $4 50@$8 for Common to Extra Family. Corn quiet but firm at 84½c.@87c. for Mixed and Yellow. Oats in demand and firm at 68c.@72c. for Mixed and White. Rye, 95c.@$1. Shorts, $29; Fine-feed and Middlings $30@$32. Receipts—Flour, 2,454 bbls.; Corn, 8,000 bushels; Wheat, 3,200 bushels; Oats, 2,125 bushels; Shorts, 1,000 bushels; Barley, 1,332 bushels.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 13.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat firm; No. 1 Milwaukee, 91½c.; No. 2 do., 86¼c.; March, 86¾c.; April, 87½c. Oats in improved demand; No. 2, 51c. Corn firm; New, 63c. Rye firm and higher; No. 1 Fresh, $1 05. Barley firm and in fair demand; No. 2 Spring, March, $1 08; No. 3 do., in store, 99c. Provisions less firm: Mess Pork, $18 25, cash; $18 45, March; Prime Mess, nominally, $17; Extra Prime Pork, $13; Sweet-pickled Hams, 10½c.@11c. Dry-salted Meats—Shoulders firm at 6¾c.@7c., loose; Middles, 9¼c.@10c., loose; Boxed Meats, ¼c. higher. Prime Lard firmly held; Steam, 13⅝c.; Kettle, 14c. Receipts, none. Shipments—Wheat, 1,000 bushels.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 13.—Flour dull. Wheat quiet and weak; Red, $1 10@$1 12. Corn steady at 70c.@72c. Oats steady at 50c.@63c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley dull and nominal. Butter dull. Clover-seed steady at 11¼c.@11¾c. Pork dull at $19. Lard steady; Steam, $13 56½@$13 62½; Kettle, $14 25@$14 50. Bulk Meats steady; Shoulders, 6¾c.@6⅞c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9⅝c.@9¾c.; Clear Sides, 10¼c. Bacon steady; Shoulders, 8c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10⅞c.@11c.; Clear Sides, 11¼c.@11⅜c. Green Meats—Shoulders 6½c. Whisky firm at $1 10. Hogs slaughtered to date, 501,000; same time last year, 566,500.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 13.—Flour—Only local demand; Superfine, $4 50; Double Extra, $4 75; Treble Extra, $5; Choice, $5 50@$6. Corn in fair demand at a decline of 1c.; sales of Mixed, 85c.; White, 86c.; Yellow, 87c. Bran scarce and higher at $1 85. Bacon firmer; Shoulders, 8¼c.@8⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11½c.; Clear Sides, 11⅞c. Lard dull at 14⅜c. for Refined. Whisky dull; Louisiana held $1 14; Choice Western, $1 15. Coffee in fair demand; lower; sales of Fair at 18½c.@18⅞c.; Good, 18¾c.@19c.; Prime, 19¼c.@19½c. Other articles unchanged. Exchange—New-York Sight and Sterling unchanged. Gold, 114⅝.

TOLEDO, Feb. 13.—Flour firm and in fair demand. Wheat a shade higher; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 15½; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 10; Amber Michigan, $1 07½; No. 1 Red, $1 11½; No. 2, $1 07. Corn a shade higher; High Mixed, 66½c.; March, 68c.; April, 70c.; Low Mixed, 65½c. Oats quiet, No. 2, 56¾c.; Michigan, 57c. Clover-seed, $6 35@$6 40. Dressed Hogs, $8 30. Receipts—4,000 bushels Wheat, 1,200 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—7,000 bushels Wheat, 5,000 bushels Corn, 6,000 bushels Oats.

DETROIT, Feb. 13.—Flour dull; drooping. Wheat dull; declining; Extra, $1 11; No. 1, $1 09; Amber, $1 07½. Corn quiet; unchanged. Oats dull; unchanged. Clover-seeds nominal at $6 30. Receipts—Flour, 2,000 bbls.; Wheat, 4,000 bushels; Corn, 6,000 bushels; Oats, 2,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 9,000 bushels; Corn, 13,000 bushels; Oats, 2,000 bushels.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 13.—Flour and Wheat unchanged. Corn dull at 68c.@70c. Oats steady at 62c.@64c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Pork dull at $20. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Bulk Meats firm and unchanged. Sugar-cured Hams, 13½c.@14c. Prime Lard, Steam, 14c.; tierce, 14¾c.; keg, 15½c. Whisky, $1 10. Bagging quiet but firm, at 12c.@12½c.

OSWEGO, Feb. 13.—All the railroads are still blocked and the market for Flour and Grain is consequently quiet. Extra and White Michigan Wheat is quoted at $1 30, and No. 1 Milwaukee at $1 18. Corn is quoted at 87c.@88c. Barley held at $1 40@$1 42 for Prime Canada. Corn Meal, bolted, $37; unbolted, $36. Mill Feed, unchanged.

BUFFALO, Feb. 13—Market very inactive to-day. Flour and Grain nominally unchanged in absence of demand; sales, 200 bbls. Flour and 2 cars new Corn, on track. Highwines unsettled; nominally $1 13. Dressed Hogs dull at $8 25@$8 75, according to weight. Mess Pork quiet at $19. Seeds quiet; unchanged.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 13.—Flour dull; nominal. Corn firm; in fair demand at 84c.@85c. Oats firm; in fair demand at 72c.@73c. Mess Pork quiet at $21. Lard quiet at 14c.@15c. Bulk Meats firm; Shoulders, 7¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9½c. Bacon dull; Shoulders, 8¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11½c.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—Cattle firm, more active; Common to Extra Shipping, $4 50@$6 75; Stockers, $3@$4 25; shipments, 3,000 head. Live Hogs active and higher; receipts, 8,000 head; Common to Extra, $6 40@$7 50; light, $6 40@$6 90; heavy, $6 75@$7 50; shipments, 6,000 head. Sheep steady and unchanged.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 13.—Hogs—Receipts, 1,500 head; market slow; buyers off; sales of common at $6 25@$6 75; fair Packing to good Butchers', $6 90@$7 40; bulk of sales being at $7@$7 35; about 3,000 unsold; shipments, 150 head.

WILMINGTON, Feb. 13.—Spirits Turpentine dull; nominally 34c. Resin firm at $1 70 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady at $1 50 for Hard; $2 50 for Yellow Dip and Virgin. Tar steady at $1 65.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 13.—Wheat dull. Rye on the street, 90c.@91c. Corn dull but firm. Oats dull at 63c.@66c., for all grades. Barley and Malt steady; no sales.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

GALVESTON, Feb. 13.—Cotton quiet and easy; Middling, 15⅛c.; Low Middling, 14⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 13⅞c.; net receipts, 2,423 bales; exports to Great Britain, 8,679 bales; sales, 980 bales; stock, 73,803 bales.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 13.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15c.@15⅛c.; Low Middling, 14¾c.; Good Ordinary, 14c.; net receipts, 840 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,717 bales; coastwise, 725 bales; sales, 800 bales; stock, 51,882 bales.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 13.—Cotton quiet and nominal; lower to sell; Middling, 15⅛c.; Low Middling, 14⅝c.; good Ordinary, 14c.; net receipts, 3,176 bales; gross, 3,321 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,244 bales; coastwise, 552 bales; sales, 660 bales; stock, 106,630 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 13.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15¼c.; Low Middling, 14⅝c.; good Ordinary, 13¾c.; net receipts, 3,727 bales; gross, 3,857 bales; exports to Great Britain, 4,425 bales; sales, 4,000 bales; stock, 292,813 bales.

MOBILE, Feb. 13.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15c.; net receipts, 2,231 bales; exports coastwise, 1,895 bales; sales, 1,400 bales; stock, 63,639 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb. 13—12:30 P. M.—United States 10-40 Bonds, 102¾, ex coupon; new Fives, 103; Erie Railway Shares, 43½ for Preferred.

3:30 P. M.—The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is three per cent., which is the same as the Bank of England rate. The amount of Bullion withdrawn from the Bank on balance to-day is £48,000.

6 P. M.—Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 64f. 10c.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 13.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 98⅞c.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 13—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet and unchanged; Middling Uplands, 7⅝d.@7¾d.; Middling Orleans, 7⅞d.@8d. Sales, 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped January and February, at 7 11-16d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, shipped January, at 7 11-16d.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 5,500 bales were American. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Lard, 62s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—Refined Petroleum, 9¾d.@10d. ₱ gallon.

Evening—Spirits Turpentine 25s. 9d. ₱ cwt.

ANTWERP, Feb. 13.—Petroleum, 28½f. for fine Pale American.

DAN RICE IN BANKRUPTCY.

The voluntary petition in bankruptcy of Dan Rice, the showman, has been filed in the United States Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania. The list of creditors comprises upward of 200 persons, including steam-boatmen, showmen, hotel keepers, editors, job printers, and representatives of all the professions, as well as bankers, trades-people, and others. The principal creditor is G. R. Spaulding, the showman, whose claim is $26,870 34. About $10,000 is due steam-boatmen, for circus purposes. The list foots up over $100,000, and embraces creditors in nearly every State in the Union. There is also a claim of $500 for jewelry purchased of H. Franker, Dresden, Prussia. The assets are set down, "one suit of clothes, $75." The matter will come before Register Woodruff, of Erie, on Monday next, for adjudication.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 12.—The Day Calendar of the Court of Appeals for Monday, Feb. 15, is as follows: Nos. 75, 126, 1, (case on,) 97, 116, 129, 131, 132, 133.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Third Monday's motion calendar.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Vorst, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos. Demurrers.
11—Wiggins vs. The Lancaster Ins. Co.
3—Caylies et al. vs. Sharpe et al.
17—Singer, by Guardian, vs. Keeler.
Issues of Law and Fact.
156—Muller vs. Burchell et al.
1—Kircheis, Rec'r, vs. Schloss et al.
65—Williamson, Trustee, vs. Mason et al., impleaded, &c.
64—Ireland vs. Vredenburgh et al.
48—Clark vs. Deacon.
60—Kelly, Sheriff, vs. Whiting et al.
163—Mut. Life Ins. Co. vs. Smith et al.
165—House of Mercy vs. The Mayor, &c.
147—Kelly vs. Brumagin.

Nos.
351—Cook vs. Platt et al.
168—Byrdsall et al. vs. Cowdrey et al.
168B—Brown vs. Conroy et al.
169—Nash vs. Kemp.
170—Viele vs. Mead.
54—Beach vs. Collis, Jr., et al.
102—Miller et al. vs. Sledge et al.
174—Riggs et al. vs. Pursell et al.
175—Stuart vs. Clark et al.
177—Weil vs. Martin.
178—Koehler vs. Strappers et al.
330— vs. —.
4—McClellan vs. Augur et al.
73—Bowen vs. Ford et al.
179—Brody vs. Brody.
180—Ulmann vs. Haas et al.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned until Monday, March 1.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos.
1348—Wood vs. Erie R. Co.
572—Jerome vs. Clarke et al.
1446—People, &c., State of N. Y. vs. Flanagan.
462—St. Nich. Nat. B'k vs. Nat. B'k State N. Y.
899—Palmer vs. Mayor, &c., of New-York.
998—Brown vs. Peters et al.
672—Kelly, Adm'r, vs. N. Y. R. R. & Trans. Co. et al.
2290—Reynolds vs. Dobb.
468—Reid et al. vs. Schmale.
888—Hart vs. Wilkins.
460—Ocean Nat. B. of N. Y. vs. Walbridge et al.
640—Alexander vs. Bruner et al.

Nos.
1324—De Beaulien vs. Stupp.
1006—Griswold, Adm'x, &c., vs. Palmer.
1010—Rivas vs. Scheil.
1012—Hardenburgh vs. Douglass.
1014—Domestic S. M. Co. vs. Conrad et al.
1030—Benedict vs. Sterne.
1026—Second N. B. St. Louis vs. Lathrop et al.
1036—Weeks vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co.
1046—Palmer et al. vs. Abbott.
1050—Hoagland vs. Irving et al.
1050½—Half vs. Swift et al.
1052—Southard vs. Baxter.
1070—Rataliden I. Works vs. Huntington.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Donohue, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Nos.
785—Norman, &c., vs. Degnan et al.
1653—Smith vs. Simpson et al.
1591½—Wynkoop vs. The Mayor, &c., N. Y.
2111—Dollard vs. The Mayor, &c., N. Y.
2113—Higgins vs. The Mayor, &c., N. Y.
1593½—Forrester et al. vs. The Mayor, &c., N. Y.
1325—Benedict vs. The Mayor, &c., N. Y.
1588½—Connolly et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
1590½—Gunther vs. The Mayor, &c.
1830—Castree vs. The Mayor, &c.
2110—Bennett, Jr., et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
2106—Fitzgerald vs. The Mayor, &c.
1889—Noonan vs. The Mayor, &c.

Nos.
1068—O'Donnell vs. The Mayor, &c.
1445—The Mayor, &c., vs. Genet.
877—Averill vs. De Mott.
1119—Sloats vs. The Mayor, &c., N. Y.
879—Smith vs. Ryttenberg.
823—Levi et al. vs. Morrisania S. B. Co.
861—Platt vs. Stuart et al.
929—Agate vs. Bimis.
1055—Wann vs. Ashley.
2117—Bigler et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
2119—Same vs. Same.
1005—Cohen vs. Westchester Fire Ins. Co.
93—Hubbell vs. Great Western Ins. Co.
1007—Savannah B. K. & T. Co. vs. Brennan, Sheriff.
1063—Platt, Rec'r, &c., vs. Van Orden.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Speir, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
687—Bowne vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
833—Weidenfeld versus Lynch.
853—Murray, Jr., et al. vs. Luling et al.
1619—Robertson, Jr., Adm'r, vs. LeFevre.
625½—Ronalds vs. Mechanics' National Bank.
653—Furlong vs. Allen.
1719—O'Brien, Sheriff, vs. Quinn et al.
849—Schlesinger vs. Koehler.

Nos.
1255—Davis, Administratrix, &c., vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company.
785—Metropolitan Gaslight Company vs. Morgan.
681—Kelly et al. vs. Garrison et al.
615—Beekman, Receiver, vs. Reed et al.
597—Burns vs. Moore.
779—Porter vs. McGrath.
717—Silver et al. vs. Hunter et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Curtis, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
28—Fowler et al. vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
554—Petrie vs. Poillon.
1010—Melcher, Executor, &c., vs. Moulton.
1078—Reppiier vs. Baxter et al.
930—Righter vs. Scully.
746—Cecil et al. vs. Richardson.
874—Chambovet vs. Cagney.

Nos.
1024—Harlem Bank vs. Oliver.
1026—Hartigan vs. Murray.
1028—Toussaint et al. vs. Baldwin et al.
1030—Brague vs. Lord et al., Executors.
1032—Selkirk vs. Miller.
1034—Marx vs. Baldwin.
1036—Roberts vs. Pomeroy et al.
1038—Budlong vs. Webber.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Held by Loew, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Case on—No. 55—Haack vs. Haack.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned *sine die*.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Larremore, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
2099—Lowenstein vs. Conner.
1165—Bleecker vs. Muller.
837—Duncan vs. Brennan.
1527—Snodgrass vs. Wilcox.
1223—Herman vs. Oberle.
1244—Levy vs. N. Y. & Harlem Railroad Co.
1194—Goodheart vs. Devos.
1215—Greer vs. Gould.

Nos.
1876—Lawrence vs. The Mayor.
1656—Hogan vs. The Mayor.
1650—Friedlander vs. The Mayor.
1959—Keenan vs. The Mayor.
2105—Ring vs. The Mayor.
2415—Tone vs. The Mayor.
2409—Higgins vs. The Mayor.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by J. F. Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos. Set Down.
1462—Pacific Bank vs. Gerson.
119—Schrieber vs. Wagner.
1294—Sincor vs. Hoe.
2110—Mason vs. The Mayor.
2238—Quinn vs. The Mayor.
1311—Delisle vs. Zust.
450—Sands vs. Hughes et al.
1212—Howland et al. vs. Murphy.

Nos.
1329—Seaman vs. Third Avenue Railroad Co. New.
1380—Hamilton vs. Russell.
1381—Lewis, Assignee, vs. Brennan.
1382—Bullard vs. Hoe.
1383—Stokes et al. vs. Nelson.
1384—Lehrman vs. Hauk.
1385—Yates vs. Englehardt, &c.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Shea, C. J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
1457—Fitzpatrick vs. Anderson.
930—Mendelsohn vs. Webb et al.
1460—Hernstein vs. Fleming.
1365—Smith vs. Gierke.
2319—Bell et al. vs. Hasard.
45—Cody vs. Chapman.
1179—Walker vs. Worth.
1368—Tibbetts vs. McCarty.

Nos.
2750—Damseaux vs. Clark.
1170—Lesser vs. Doherty.
1171—Peetsch vs. Doherty.
1382—Harrison vs. Mirick.
444—Noble et al. vs. McKee.
3007—Henderson vs. Fullerton.
1565—Long vs. McGovern.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Alker, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
1481—Blackwood vs. Williams.
2308—Balliard vs. Moore.
1266—Butcher et al. vs. Briggs.
748—Carpenter vs. Higgins.
1400—Fessler vs. Cohn.
1546—Batjer et al. vs. Monaghan.
1190—Haug vs. Deboken.

Nos.
2621—Half vs. Werdenschlag.
2622—Hupfeld vs. Dillon.
1566—Tallman vs. Goudier.
1572—Guy vs. Hart.
1573—Gilfining vs. Abrams.
1574—Cordona vs. Volpune.
1575—Hayden vs. Schultz.
1577—Nicholas vs. Sullivan.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by McAdam, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
1540—Ray vs. Culbert et al.
1551—Blomgorist versus Squires.
1474—Neary vs. Opperman et al.
1474—Same vs. Same.
1270—Place vs. Limb.
1102—Laffon et al. vs. Reilly.
1447—Strasberger et al. vs. Elkad et al.
1642—Dinkelspiel et al. vs. Beard et al.
2028—Ruhl vs. Elliott.
1058—Kelly vs. Kavanagh.
1060—Same vs. Same.
2348—Popham vs. Starr et al.
2356—McIntyre vs. Lynch.

Nos.
2368—Adams et al. vs. Delan.
2369—Same vs. Same.
2357—Cleveland vs. Green.
2450—Coles vs. Green.
2627—Levy vs. Heitner.
2767—Schaffer vs. Fischer, impl'd.
2797—Hallgarten et al. vs. Kinsley.
2847—Home Fire Ex. Co. vs. Striffier.
2893—Frank et al. vs. O'Neill.
2954—Lesseman vs. Radeke.
2735—Heyman vs. Delan.
1540—Batzer et al. vs. Monaghan.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

Mark Campbell, disorderly house. (Continued.)
John Kane, robbery.
Andrew White, robbery.
John Doherty, robbery.
Hugh Fitzgerald, John Twohey, felonious assault and battery.
James Tuite, John Mason, felonious assault and battery.
Michael Gorman, felonious assault and battery.
John Shay, mayhem.
Henry Smith, perjury.
George McHenry, John Lynch, burglary.
Michael Doyle, William Keating, grand larceny.
Laura Johnson, grand larceny.
Bartholomew McCarthy, grand larceny.

George Smith, grand larceny.
Herman P. Uhlbrock, grand larceny.
George Fehn, grand larceny.
Leo Witkososky, grand larceny.
John McCarthy, grand larceny.
John Kelly, grand larceny.
Christopher Brown, grand larceny.
James Flynn, grand larceny.
John W. Mathewson, grand larceny.
Blanch Martin, grand larceny.
Charles Thompson, indecent assault.
Mary Henry, disorderly house.
Melinda Wilkinson, petit larceny.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Held by Barrett, J.

John Braddon, Mary White, robbery.
James O'Neil, felonious assault and battery (two cases.)

A RACE FOR LIFE.

The Calais (Maine) *Times* says that on Jan. 28 an express train on the European and North American Railroad had a race with a fox on its way down, just below Enfield. The fox jumped on the track after dark, and the only place where there was light enough to see to run being the centre of the track, where the headlight of the locomotive threw its rays ahead of the train, he took it, and commenced his "race for life." For the first three or four miles, while the fox was fresh, he held his own, keeping about the same distance ahead of the train, but after that gradually lost ground, until the pilot struck him, knocking him against a tree and killing him instantly. The train was late and was running at the rate of sixty miles an hour.

PRINCE LEOPOLD.

In a leading article in the London *Times*, suggested by the recent severe illness of Prince Leopold, the following interesting passages occur: "Prince Leopold has borne his constitutional infirmity bravely, and his life has hitherto been no unhappy one. Though cut off from the ordinary sports of boyhood, and unable to look forward to that share in the pursuits of active life in which he has seen his elder brothers successively initiated, his youth can never have been a period of even comparative isolation. The household of the Queen and the Prince Consort had no lack of those rarer elements of daily interest which are common to all circles where taste, refinement, and education predominate, and these elements Prince Leopold, by the compensating benevolence of nature, has been admirably formed to appreciate. But Prince Leopold's tastes, though unavoidably divorced from the robust occupations of the ordinary young Englishman, have by no means pointed to a useless or effeminate refinement. He has been able to sympathize with much that he has been precluded from sharing, and the promise of mature development which he has given has justified in a remarkable degree the comprehensive plan of education for the Queen's children which occupied so large a space in the thoughts of the late Prince Consort. Prince Leopold is, perhaps, more than any of his brothers the heir of his father's thoughtful and scholarly habit of mind. It is probable that, even had health permitted, the multifarious education proper for the heir to the Throne, and the labors and perils which entered into the training of his sailor and soldier brothers, would have been unsuitable to his temperament. Nature and circumstances alike indicated for him a training analogous to that of the student and the artist, and in the pursuit of this career Prince Leopold has sought and found at once a suitable employment for his active mind and a suitable alleviation for his physical debility.

The public has known but little of his Royal Highness, except that his temper is amiable, his presence engaging, and his patience under his life-long trial exemplary. His life has been one of privacy, which was hardly infringed by his recent residence as a student at the University of Oxford. The undoubted fact that he found a congenial sphere in that modified form of university life which his physical ills permitted him to enjoy proves better than anything else the wisdom which destined him to it. Living most unostentatiously, and in half-retirement, he quietly drew around him a circle of sympathetic friends. His thoughtful mood readily and habitually fed on every element of those interesting surroundings which never fail to impress the young new-comers, and are as apt to mold the prince as the peasant into the graceful type of the student and the scholar. More than is usual with royal undergraduates, he identified himself with the best and most legitimate elements of university life, though by no means to the exclusion of those which are more commonly popular. The Prince has a genuine love of knowledge, and he has pursued it in the spirit of a genuine student. The occasional visitor to Oxford during the last two or three years can hardly have been insensible of the pleasant influence, unobtrusive though it was, which the presence of the Queen's youngest son exercised. His slight form was constantly seen in the lecture hall, at the debating club, and at the musical gathering, in the last of which, whether as an instrumentalist or vocalist, he was, like his late father, qualified to render no mean assistance. Yet he by no means turned away from the rougher pursuits of his hardier fellows. He mingled assiduously in every phase of what he found to be so interesting a life around him, and his modest *bonhomie* and quiet endeavor to please endeared him alike to young and to old. It was natural, however, that Prince Leopold should be disposed to turn for society and sympathy in his pursuits rather to the senior than to the junior members of the university. While readily accessible to all, though he might sympathize with, he could hardly share the pursuits of his natural contemporaries. We are justified in saying that he has exhibited no mean faculty in discriminating the presence of superior minds, and those who were more than ordinarily about him can testify to the pleasant gratitude he has evinced toward those who have shown themselves more fully alive than could be expected in younger men to the peculiar forms of relief which his temperament demanded. Should a beneficent Providence spare him, his university experience will have supplied no unworthy foundation for a useful existence; and should improved health, as well as life, be in store for him, a career may reasonably be predicted which will compare not disadvantageously with that of any prince of the royal house, and may recall with some fidelity the traits of that thoughtful and accomplished prototype upon which it has been wisely sought to model his education. Prince Leopold has endeavored to reflect, to make his own, and to spread around him that sound cultivation and healthy refinement which it was the business of the Prince Consort to introduce into English life. With his father's thoughtful and painstaking temperament, he has endeavored to enter fully and beneficially into what lay before him, to do his duty in the state of life to which Providence has called him, and, as far as in him lay, to leave the world better, happier, and worthier than he found it.

CANON KINGSLEY'S FUNERAL.

Yesterday, says the London *Times* of Jan. 29, the late Rev. Charles Kingsley, Rector of Eversley and Canon of Westminster, was buried in the parish churchyard of the village which had been the scene of his labors for the past thirty-one years. Though the funeral was, by the special desire of the deceased, conducted privately, the occasion was made one of such an exhibition of sympathy and respect as is rarely witnessed. As the distance from the rectory to the churchyard is only some fifty yards, the large concourse of spectators and mourners occupied but a small space, and the road was nearly blocked by carriages. Shortly before 2:30, the time fixed for the ceremony, a large assemblage of clergymen and mourners appeared on the broad gravel road facing the rectory. Eight villagers carried out the coffin into the open, and then the procession formed. A violet pall, with a large white cross, covered the coffin, which was of oak, and on this was placed a profusion of wreaths and crosses of camelias. Sir William Cope, churchwarden of the parish, headed the cortége, Dean Stanley reading the opening service in a most impressive manner, and the Bishop of Winchester following. Besides the relatives and friends of the deceased and a large number of clergy, there were present Mr. MacMillan, Sir Charles Russell, Prof. Max Muller, the Deans of St. Paul's and Chester, and Colonel the Hon. A. Fitzmaurice, representing the Prince of Wales. At the grave, Dean Stanley read the whole of the service, evidently deeply affected. The Bishop of Winchester gave the benediction. Inscribed on the coffin was: "Charles Kingsley, born June 21, 1819; died Jan. 23, 1875." By special desire of the deceased the grave was not bricked, his wish being that his body might be committed to mother earth without that formality.

A CURE FOR LOCK-JAW.

In the course of the Cantor lectures, recently delivered before the British Society of Arts by Dr. Benjamin Richardson, the following deeply important remarks were made upon nitrite of amyl: One of these specimens, I mean the nitrite of amyl, has within these last few years obtained a remarkable importance, owing to its extraordinary action upon the body. A distinguished chemist, Prof. Guthrie, while distilling over nitrite of amyl from amylic alcohol, observed that the vapor, when inhaled, quickened his circulation, and made him feel as if he had been running. There was flushing of his face, rapid action of his heart, and breathlessness. In 1861-62 I made a careful and prolonged study of the action of this singular body, and discovered that it produced its effect by causing an extreme relaxation, first of the blood vessels, and afterward of the muscular fibres of the body. To such an extent did this agent thus relax, I found it would even overcome the tetanic spasm produced by strychnia; and having thus discovered its action, I ventured to propose its use for removing the spasm in some of the extremest spasmodic diseases. The results have more than realized my expectations. Under the influence of this agent, one of the most agonizing of known human maladies, called angina pectoris, has been brought under such control that the paroxysms have been regularly prevented, and in one instance, at least, altogether removed. Even tetanus, or lock-jaw, has been subdued by it, and in two instances, of an extreme kind, so effectively as to warrant the credit of what may be truly called a cure.

A CALIFORNIA PHENOMENON.

The San Francisco *Alta* of Feb. 4 says: "Yesterday at about 10:30 o'clock, while some topographical students were out on the Presidio adjusting their instruments, suddenly they heard a sharp whistling in the direction of the north-west. The sound increased, and as it passed overhead as if a shell or rocket, a whistle at first, increasing to a scream, then as a park of artillery rapidly rolling over a rough road, it dwindled into silence, passing to the south-east. Nothing was visible in the air. But the most curious thing about it was that before the sound the needle of the compass pointed 2¾° to the west of north. But when the sound had ceased, and the students with pale faces gave their attention to their theodolite, it showed a variation of 22¾° to the east."

THE DEBT OF TENNESSEE.

The first message of Gov. Porter was read in the Legislature of Tennessee on the 4th inst. On the subject of the debt of the State the Governor says:

"The attention of the Legislature is called to the necessity of making provision for the interest on the State debt, and for the necessary appropriation to meet the current expenses of the State Government. It is too late to discuss the wisdom of the policy under which this debt was created, but how to preserve the public faith and credit without an increase of the public burdens is the question of the greatest concern to the taxpayers; the rate of taxation can not be increased without inflicting irreparable injury upon the people, and while this fact can not be questioned, it must be understood that the people of Tennessee will never repudiate the legitimate debt of the State. The question was fairly presented to them during the late canvass, and they pronounced against it. They know that 'repudiation' 'does not pay a debt; that it does not discharge the debtor; that it does not modify a debt so that it is not always binding in law as well as in morals, and that it adds a sort of disrepute to acknowledged inability;' but while the mass of the people will not consent to the infliction of this 'stain which we ought to feel worse than a wound,' there is an imperative necessity for a prompt reduction in the expenditures of the State Government. If this is done no doubt can exist of the ability of the State to meet promptly all its obligations."

JOHN BROWN.

A FRENCH TRIBUTE TO HIS MEMORY—PRESENTATION OF A GOLD MEDAL TO HIS WIDOW.

To the Editors of the Boston Journal:

Some time ago a subscription was opened in Paris to commemorate—by a medal to be presented to John Brown's widow and sons—the event of his honorable death as a martyr in the cause of liberty. The Franco-Prussian war and its consequences delayed, for a considerable time, the accomplishment of this object; but at length a fine and exquisitely modeled gold medal was prepared by M. J. Wurden, of Brussels. It bears on one side an excellent likeness of John Brown, and on the reverse the inscription: "To the memory of John Brown, judicially murdered at Charlestown, in Virginia, on the 2d of December, 1859; and in commemoration also of his sons and comrades, who, with him, became the victims of their devotion to the cause of negro emancipation." This medal weighs nearly five ounces, and has only recently been received.

One reason for the long delay in transmitting it is given by the Secretary of the Committee of Subscription, as follows:

"We had been informed that Mrs. Brown resided at Red Bluff; next we heard that she had changed her residence, and that she was at Eureka, Humboldt County, Cal. We wrote two letters to that address through the medium of a French merchant at San Francisco, in which we asked Mrs. Brown to direct in what manner she would have the medal forwarded to her. We received simply this address: 'Mary A. Brown, Rohnerville, Humboldt County, Cal.' That bare response surprised us, and induced us to delay forwarding the medal until more satisfactorily advised. We think we did right in this. Have the goodness to inform us whether the said lady, Mary A. Brown, is the widow of our hero and martyr."

In reply to this inquiry the answer is "Yes." It is evident, however, that Mrs. Brown either did not clearly understand the communication made to her by proxy, and so deemed it necessary to forward only her name and post-office address; or if she did that she reserved the expression of her gratification and thanks until the precious gift should be in her possession. The committee, nevertheless, acted with proper caution in the discharge of their trust; and in due time they will receive from Mrs. Brown, or from her eldest son, John Brown, Jr., in behalf of herself and surviving children, such a recognition of the honor thus conferred on them, and such an expression of pleasure in view of so marked a tribute to the memory of the martyred husband and father, as cannot be otherwise than perfectly satisfactory to all those friends of freedom in France who so generously contributed to the procurement of this valuable medal. It will be an heirloom in the family of historic significance and interest.

For the bronze *fac simile* so kindly presented to the undersigned, in behalf of the committee, he returns his very grateful acknowledgments. Respectfully yours. WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON.

CORRESPONDENCE.

PARIS, Oct. 20, 1874.

William Lloyd Garrison:

SIR: We have received, through the hands of M. Victor Schœlcher, the letter by which the son of John Brown informs you that the family will receive, with all due appreciation, the gold medal struck in memory of the glorious death of his father. We beg you, therefore, to be kind enough, in accordance with your generous offer, to charge yourself with its delivery to the Brown family, together with the letter to Mrs. Brown accompanying it.

In thanking you for your kind attention, we beg you to accept the assurance of our high esteem, and also a copy of the medal in bronze, which is the work (without remuneration) of a sympathizing artist.

We have sent to the agency of the house of Tobeu who represent the line of steamers from Liverpool to Boston, the box containing the gold medal addressed to the widow of John Brown—expenses pre-paid The Delegate CAPRON.

PATRICE LARROQUE, Secretary.

LETTER TO MRS. BROWN.

MADAM: Several years have passed away since your noble husband completed the sacrifice of a life consecrated to the most generous of objects. The gallows on which he suffered called forth a cry of universal indignation, which was the signal for securing the emancipation of a previously disinherited race. Honor to be him, and to his worthy sons who were associated with him in his endeavors! To the blessing with which the present age crowns their memory will be added that of future generations. These thoughts, Madam, must assuredly tend greatly to alleviate your sorrow. But you have sought a higher consolation for your grief in the reflection that beyond the imperfect justice of man there reigns the Supreme Justice which will leave no good action unrewarded and no crime unpunished. We hope, also, that you may derive some comfort from this expression of our sympathy as citizens of the French Republic, which would have reached you earlier but for the prolonged and cruel sufferings through which our unfortunate country has had to pass.

We remain, Madam, in the name of the Committee of Subscription,

Yours, with proound respect.

Victor Hugo, Louis Blanc, V. Schœlcher, Patrice Larroque, Eugene Pellatan, Melvil-Bloncourt, Capron, Ch. L. Chassin, Etienne Arago, Laurent-Pichat, L. Gornes.

SECRETARY CHASE.

HIS RESIGNATION OF THE TREASURY—OPINION ON THE SUFFRAGE.

The following letter from the late Chief Justice Chase to Judge Whitaker, of New-Orleans, is made public by the Cincinnati *Times*:

CINCINNATI, Nov. 21, 1864.

MY DEAR JUDGE: Looking to-day over the pile of letters which have remained unanswered, partly from other occupations and partly from sheer procrastination, I find yours of the 15th of July; but, as I am unwilling to be thought less than careful of your good will, I write to-day, late as it is, to thank you for its friendly sentiments.

I never thought much of position in itself; as an opportunity for useful labor, in a good cause only, have I thought it specially desirable. I resigned the Secretaryship of the Treasury because I did not think I could hold it longer usefully to the country or honorably to myself. I did not resign because I saw any difficulty in the financial position which judicious administration and legislation could not easily overcome. On the contrary, I would have been willing to give bond and security to the amount of all I have, that, if supported according to my judgment of what was expedient and fit, I would make every greenback and national bank note par with gold in a year; or, if thought wiser, within six months. But I had the misfortune of incurring (how I knew not, for I am unconscious of injuring either,) the hostility of two leading members of the Cabinet, and I thought I could perceive indications that their hostility influenced the mind of Mr. Lincoln. While things were in this condition, the question of a successor to Mr. Cisco, of New-York, came up, and the President declined to nominate the person recommended by me unless I could obtain the consent of one of the Secretaries, and those who thought as he did. There were some peculiar circumstances connected with this occurrence which made me feel that I could not expect to have the control in the department which seemed to me essential to successful or honorable administration; and I could not help feeling that Mr. Lincoln would not take the course he did if he really desired me to remain at the head of the department. I do not know how others may feel, but I could not reconcile it to my sense of duty to the country, to the President, or to myself, to remain in an office where I could not be sure of being useful, or in an office held at the pleasure of the President, when I felt that my remaining in it was not entirely agreeable to him. He had never intimated a wish for my resignation; but this circumstance was nothing when I felt that he did not really wish for my services. Hence I resigned; and I have always thought that I acted rightly. My support of Mr. Lincoln was as earnest after as before resignation.

I had, it is true, a confidence in my knowledge of the situation, and in the ability which my experience and that knowledge gave me, to surmount its difficulties, which I had not in the knowledge or ability of anybody else; but I was far from thinking that my place could not be filled without detriment to the public. On the contrary, I felt confident that some other coming into my place, and not compelled to encounter the adverse influences which my very past success had created for me, could get along even better than I could.

The selection of Mr. Fessenden as my successor was peculiarly satisfactory to me. To great ability he joined great integrity and perfect honor, and his loving, personal friendship was the guarantee that he would not only be just but generous in his appreciation of my work. Nor have I been disappointed. I regret, for the country's sake, that he does not propose to remain at the head of the department after the 4th of March. Mr. Lincoln will be fortunate if he secures his equal as his successor.

It is only very recently that I have had an opportunity of reading your new Constitution. It is on the whole very satisfactory. I wish the suffrage provisions had been more liberal—both as a matter of justice and as a matter of policy—for I have not any grounds to change the opinion I have often expressed, that the Union men of the South will find their surest defense in the votes and in the education of the whole population, without regard to color. I hope that the Legislature will avail itself of its power under the Constitution to widen the privilege of suffrage. I also wish the Constitution had been less liberal as to rebels returned to their allegiance, either apparently or really. I would not be harsh, but I would not be overlenient in such a matter. Pardon should precede restoration.

I was sorry not to see you North this Summer. I came so near to it at Boston as to make not seeing you a real disappointment. After a few days I expect to go to Washington, and remain there most of the Winter. Letters and papers directed to me there or here will come almost always safely. With great respect and esteem,

Yours very truly, S. P. CHASE.

Hon. J. S. WHITAKER, New-Orleans, La.

A BASQUE HOLIDAY.

THE FETE D'HENDAYE.

HOW THE BASQUE PEOPLE ENJOY THEMSELVES—PREPARATIONS FOR THE FETE—SCENES IN AND AROUND THE PLAZA—THE COSTUMES OF THE HOLIDAY-MAKERS—HOW THE BUYING IS DONE IN THE BOOTHS AND ELSEWHERE.

From Our Special Correspondent.

HENDAYE, SPANISH FRONTIER, Thursday, Jan. 28, 1875.

Eating, drinking, praying, and gambling, have formed the sole occupations of the good people of Hendaye for the last three days. So eager have they been in their devotion to these pursuits that they have had but little time at their disposal for sleep; and, as a natural consequence, several days must elapse before they can follow their ordinary avocations with the industry and application for which as a race they are noted. The people of this country have a strange habit of mixing up religion with their amusements, and this being the case, the "*Fête d'Hendaye*," which was announced to commence on Sunday last and to continue over a period of three days, was in reality begun on Saturday night at a late hour, when the solitary church bell clanked away until the "witching hour of midnight," without any attempt at rhyme, and for the simple reason that before commencing the regular round of amusements it was absolutely necessary, from a Basque point of view, that a very long mass should first be attended. This Saturday night mass was a special one, and did not exempt good Catholics from attending the three regular Sunday masses next day, which were held between the hours of 6 and 10 o'clock in the morning.

THE GALA.

It is customary in all Spanish and Basque towns that a certain space of ground shall be devoted to the public, and it is in this plaza, as it is called, that the townspeople hold their annual fête. Hendaye, with its Custom-house, (now deserted,) its brandy distilleries, railway station, and 1,500 inhabitants, is looked upon as an important town in this neighborhood, and therefore the annual gala extends over a period of three days. During Saturday afternoon and Sunday morning the plaza had undergone such a complete change that it was hardly recognizable at noon on the first day of the fête. Booths were erected all round it, and the houses forming the sides of the square were decked out in holiday attire; a platform was erected at one end of the square, and the Hendaye brass band took up its station upon this platform and played tune after tune, almost without intermission, from 2 o'clock in the afternoon until near midnight. The music they discoursed was entirely of Basque origin, and any one who—born out of the Basque provinces, and therefore uninspired by patriotic feelings—has once heard a native air played by a native band may be excused for saying, with the little boy, "It is so nice when it is over!"

FEMININE HOLIDAY COSTUMES.

The fates were propitious during the early part of the afternoon, and there was enough blue sky to be seen to warrant the holiday makers in donning their best "go to meetings," and in appearing in all the colors of the rainbow. A Parisian milliner would have shed tears of vexation had she been present to have witnessed the total disregard which the Basque women have for anything approaching harmony between the color of their scarfs and dresses, or in the choice of the bright-hued silk handkerchiefs in which they confine their luxuriant hair. A bright blue or violet dress, with a green shawl and glaring yellow kerchief wound around the head, was not an uncommon sight. The dresses of most of the women were worn short so as to show off their white canvass shoes, laced with broad red or blue ribbon, and decorated with rosettes, or bright steel or imitation jet buckles. The type of the Basque race, both male and female, is not molded on a large scale, but the women, although *petite*, are well proportioned, and if not positively handsome, they are, at least, healthy-looking, and have not that sallow complexion which is characteristic of the male sex through Spain.

HOW THE MEN DRESSED.

Following the example set by their wives and sisters, the men also sported their holiday garb, and appeared in bright blue, red, or peculiarly variegated pantaloons, white canvas shoes, laced and decorated much after the same fashion as those worn by the women, and blue or white jackets, worn over shirts, the variety of color in which would have made a rainbow look sick. Their head-gear consisted of the national *boena*, worn almost universally here, and made of red, black, or dark blue cloth. Among the crowd, who were collected round the temporary booths, or were slowly promenading up and down the plaza, could be seen many Spanish officers and men belonging to the garrisons of Government troops stationed at Fontarabia and Irun. It is usually the case in a scene of this description, in other countries, that a military uniform goes far to lend some coloring to the general effect; but on this occasion the result was just the reverse, as the dark uniform of the carabineros and artilleros, the sombre appearance of which is only partially relieved here and there by a piece of narrow red binding, served to tone down the almost glaring effect of the gay-colored habiliments of the inhabitants of Hendaye.

SCENES ON THE PLAZA.

In many respects the Fête d'Hendaye resembles the annual fair which is held in most of the towns and villages throughout Great Britain, except, perhaps, that rather more time is devoted to dancing and rather less to drinking, while praying and gambling are indulged in in about equal proportions.

With these remarks we will cross the railway bridge on the direct road between Hendaye and the charred and blackened ruins of the town of Spanish Behobie, which was destroyed by the Republicans three months since, and enter the main street of this little Spanish Basque town, which, although in France, is more Spanish than French, and more Basque than either. Passing the old church, our attention is attracted by a strange-looking conglomeration of cog-wheels and catgut which is hanging from a hole in the church tower. This is in reality the remains of the town-clock, which was blown out of its place during the heavy gale in which the La Plata foundered in the Bay of Biscay. A moment after, having traversed about a dozen yards of the main street of Hendaye, we turn abruptly to the right, and find ourselves in the plaza amid a gay throng of people, who are walking, talking, dancing, and doing their best to make the time pass away as merrily as possible. Their attempts in this direction are attended with success if we may judge by the bright and happy looks which are lighting up the faces of one and all, and by the ringing laugh which is sure to follow almost every sentence they utter, whether it be spoken in the horrid Basque jargon, or in the soft musical language of Spain. It is now dusk, and a batch of noisy youths, forming the hobble-de-hoy-hood of Hendaye, are actively engaged in lighting the little colored glass lamps and Chinese lanterns placed at intervals round the square, and which, together with the rockets the *valet de chambre* of M. Du Pressoir burning his fingers in trying to ignite, have been presented to the town by the proprietor of the gambling establishment, who never—and with good reason—loses an opportunity of ingratiating himself with the inhabitants.

A HOLIDAY BOOTH.

Before ascertaining whether the *jola* (pronounced *hola*) or the *bolero* is the dance which is attracting the attention of the youth and beauty of the town at the further end of the square, we will take a look into one of the little booths and see how the business of sale and barter is conducted on this occasion. Pushing our way through the crowd we at last gain a place in the front rank, and find the proprietor—or rather proprietress, in this instance, for it is a woman—standing in the midst of a miscellaneous assortment of useful and useless articles, which are arranged upon a sloping shelf at the back, or are displayed upon a sort of counter which runs along the front of the booth, and separates the owner of the goods from her customers. The assortment is so varied, that if it were not a fête day, when everybody is in good humor, the exposure of these goods for sale under the very noses of the regular shop-keepers of the town would rouse their ire against the itinerant vender of hats, caps, pins, needles, boots, shoes, handkerchiefs, watches, dolls, soap, cakes, pencils, Carlist postage-stamps, photographs, toys, bonbons, knives, razors, whips, walking-sticks, stockings, hair-pads, imitation jewelry, and so on *ad infinitum*. None of these articles are for sale, in the legitimate sense of the word. All of them have to be gambled for upon the lottery principle, unless a purchaser can get into the good graces of the owner of the booth sufficiently to persuade her to sell him some particular article to which he may have taken a fancy, at a figure at least three times its value. The mode of proceeding is this: Tickets bearing the names of the different articles are put into a bag, together with a large number of blanks, and the customer draws out one of these tickets, hands it to the woman behind the counter to read for him, or reads it himself, and finds that for his two sous he has gained some one of the articles designated, or he leaves the front rank of spectators with a face as blank as the ticket he has drawn. Here is a pale-faced Alfonsist soldier, who, according to the politeness customary among Spaniards, has, with a military salute and a *perdonneme Señores*, reached between us and deposited his two *sous* in the outstretched hand of the booth-keeper. She hands him the bag and he takes out one of the little pieces of rolled-up card board. Returning it to the woman she reads out "*una chappa de Carlos Septimo*," amid the laughter of the spectators, the majority of whom are Carlists without doubt. These *chappas*, or buttons of "Carlos VII.," are worn by the Carlist soldiers in their *boenas*, and, in spite of the Spanish note to the French Government, are, together with Carlist postage stamps, openly exposed for sale in the frontier towns. The Republican—or rather Alfonsist—soldier takes the joke kindly, and hands the chappa to a French gendarme who is standing near him, and who drops the innocent little button with the Carlist insignia as if it had burned his fingers. At the head of a long line of photographs forming the topmost row of the articles arranged on the sloping shelf at the back of the booth can be seen the whiskerless face of Alfonso XII., side by side with that of Don Carlos. It this photograph does not bear a closer resemblance to the young prince than that which is called a life-like likeness of Carlos, his mother would not recognize him. There are not many people anxious to purchase the photograph of the new King of Spain, although that of Don Carlos meets with a ready sale at a price which must remunerate the vender handsomely. The face of Don Carlos is pretty well known here by this time, while that of the young Prince of the Asturias is quite a novelty, and for this reason the good lady presiding over the booth makes a point of asking a much higher price for the new King, which is rather hard on "Carlos VII."

MORE GAMBLING.

Leaving the booth and passing round the square in the direction of the thickly-packed ring of spectators in the centre of whom the dancing is going on, we do not enter any of the other stalls, as they are all of a similar character, but stop for a moment to watch a little knot of people gathered round a vender of *barquillos*, (a thin, water-like cake, of which three or four can be purchased for a *sou.*) Here again the gambling element is visible. The cakes are contained in a large tin canister, upon the top of which is a sort of *roulette* arrangement, but every other space round the edge of the circle is occupied by a blank, while the numbers commence at No. 3 and run up to a dozen or twenty. The player pays his two sous, which seems to be the recognized sum under these circumstances, twists the little knob of the roulette machine round rapidly, and wins a high number, a low number, or, perchance, loses his money. In the event of his winning he, of course, receives in barquillos the number indicated on the division in the roulette table, into which the little ball has fallen.

As the mail is about leaving, I must defer until my next a description of the national games, which are a leading feature at a fête in this part of the Basque Country.

MILITARY OPERATIONS AND THE PROSPECTS OF PEACE.

Since my last, things have been quiet here, so far as military operations are concerned. Rumors are afloat that there is a fair prospect of a *comenio* being well received by the Carlists, and by its means a peace secured. I hardly anticipate this result, however, although the Spaniards are such a changeable and impulsive nation that there is no knowing what may happen. The impression appears to be gaining ground that peace, however improbable, is just possible under the new Government. Meanwhile, the Carlists under Don Alfonso, the brother of Don Carlos, have gained ground in Catalonia. It is reported that they have taken Granallero, near Barcelona, and are in hopes of entering the last-named town with the concurrence of the Republican element, which is said to be still strong there, in spite of the recent Alfonsist demonstration. This is news, however, which has not been positively confirmed; and even if it were otherwise, the telegraph would have given you particulars before this letter is in print.

PROCLAMATIONS BY KING ALFONSO.

The King of Spain has issued two proclamations, the first, addressed to the people of the Basque Provinces and Navarre, and the second to the Army of the North. The following is the text:

"*Inhabitants of the Basque Provinces and Navarre:*

On returning to this country, now so unfortunate though equally beloved by all, I feel no greater desire than that of peace. I have always been less saddened by the long absence to which I have been constrained, than by the spectacle of the ravages, impoverishment, and dishonor inflicted of late on Spain by a civil war as sterile as it is sanguinary. I have ascended the throne as I desired—that is, without a drop of blood being shed for my cause. If you bar the way to my army it will have to fight, but I shall witness the combat only with profound pain. In these valleys already devastated, in these farms and villages already in ashes, in all this country which you are now watering with the blood of your brethren—a country which I love as any one born on Spanish soil must do, as one who spent among you the happy days of his childhood, and who knew you peaceable and free, happy and joyous, worthy, in short, of the envy of your fellow-countrymen and of foreigners—my feelings as a real Spaniard and King would not allow me to tolerate a useless war like that which you are waging against the rest of the nation. What reason have you for continuing it? If you took up arms to obey the monarchical faith, you behold in me the legitimate representative of a dynasty to which at a former time your loyal hearts swore everlasting fidelity, and which was as loyal as possible toward you up to the moment of its temporary fall. If religious faith put arms in your hands, you behold in me a Catholic King, like his ancestors, recognized everywhere by Cardinals and pious prelates as the repairer of the injustice hitherto experienced by the Church, and as one of its firmest supports in the future. I am also, it is true, and shall always be a Constitutional King; but you who have so warm an attachment for your ancient liberties, can you support the evil desire which is cherished of depriving other Spaniards of the legitimate liberties to which they are accustomed? I cannot imagine it. Everything, on the contrary, leads me to believe that you will not be slow in laying down the arms with which you are now fighting against the monarchical right to which you swore fidelity, against the Church ever represented by its Princes and Prelates, and against the country. Lay them down and you will spare me the pain of seeing Spanish blood shed in the two camps; lay them down, and you will thus in the most efficacious manner aid the faithful Island of Cuba in recovering the opulence in which you always so largely shared; lay them down, and you will immediately begin again to enjoy all the advantages you possessed for more than thirty years under the sceptre of my mother, and prosperity and cheerfulness will reappear as if by enchantment in your mountains. The sons will immediately return to the arms of their fathers; the fruit of your efforts, toil, and labors will be again sacred; and, instead of the noise of artillery by which you are now aroused, you will hear the whistle of the locomotive resound in your mountains, which never ceased to bring you the riches and all the splendid gifts of civilization. Before unfurling my flag on battle-fields, I wished to present myself to you with the olive-branch in my hand. Be not deaf to this friendly voice, which is that of your legitimate King!"

"*Soldiers of the Army of the North:*

It is not through ambition or a youthful love of glory that I appeal to you to-day for abnegation and endurance, and that to-morrow I shall ask your blood. No; I ask you for all these sacrifices in order to restore peace. I have from a distance followed with admiration your wearisome campaigns, in which you have fully proved yourselves the worthy successors of your fathers. I now come to your ranks with the desire of rendering myself worthy also of glorious Alfonsos, my ancestors, and I hope to show that I am so if I find an opportunity. But those who confront you are Spaniards also, and before fresh battles are engaged in by my orders I have, as you know, addressed to them affectionate and conciliatory words. Let the responsibility, then, of all the innocent blood which may be shed fall on those who were not willing to listen to them. By remaining deaf to them and prolonging this fatal war without motive—without pretext, even—they seem to scorn the paternal bonds which have united them to you for so many centuries and to take little account of your courage. Noble sons of the ancient Kingdoms of Castile and Aragon, brave Basques and Navarrese, faithful as you should be to your country, the time has come to prove by arms to those who think thus their unworthy error. From the summit of those mountains in which your adversaries are sheltering themselves, your duty as soldiers and your honor as Spaniards summon you to a decisive struggle. Let us engage in it, then, and conquer! God will certainly protect those who fight to restore peace and to live peaceable and free in their fields and hearths, not those who willfully direct their arms against the rights of their legitimate sovereign, the interests of all the provinces of the Monarchy, the liberty of other Spaniards—in a word, against the country. Follow your flag with confidence, which will lead you to victory, as it has so many times done; and since you are all veterans, it is for you to teach your King to fight and conquer."

Both proclamations are dated Peralta, the 22d of January.

LECTURES ON PREACHING.

DR. HALL'S THIRD LECTURE AT YALE—THE GREAT THEMES OF PREACHING—EXPOSITORY PREACHING RECOMMENDED.

From Our Special Correspondent.

NEW-HAVEN, Friday, Feb. 12, 1875.

Dr. Hall delivered the third lecture of his series on "Preaching" before the Yale Divinity School on Thursday afternoon in Marquand Chapel. The two preceding lectures were delivered last week. In the first he considered "The Church, its Natvre and Rites," and the work of the minister as laid down by Christ to the disciples. In the second the lecturer dwelt on the pastoral work and its relation to the sermon, in which he strongly urged systematic visitation as a means of understanding better the needs of the people.

In the lecture this afternoon Dr. Hall spoke on the great themes which ought to occupy the minister, and how he should treat them. In the present imperfect condition of the Church, he said there must be many temptations to turn aside, and many difficulties in the faithful performance of ministerial duties. The church of Christ is divided into sections, and the temptation arises here to dwell upon what is merely denominational, and to amplify that which is purely local. The smaller the section the greater is usually the temptation. There is danger that a generation of persons shall grow up strong in denominational truth, while weak in the great foundation truths of religion which have thus been neglected. When a controversy becomes violent there is a corresponding distracting tendency. We need to take care to put our creeds, confessions, and doctrinal statements in the right place and to keep them there. While we keep up the defenses, we should not fail to feed those within the Church. In the early history of the Gospel there was the same temptation and the same difficulty as to-day, but these things did not divert men from the great work in hand. They continued to warn and to teach, appealing to the *nous* in men. We should do the same. Men are sinners, not by chance nor by accident, and they are to be blamed for it. We must first warn them, and then teach them the way of salvation. There are many persons who seem to let go easily their religious professions. May it not be because they took them up on slender grounds, with no profound conviction of sin, with no inwrought sense of a God of holiness, and such a sense of obligation as would be a permanent spring within? We must say, "Come to Christ," but we must say it in a Scriptural way and with all the truth of God. Why? Because men are sinners, because the wages of sin is death, and they will perish without the truth, and because there is "no other name given among men whereby they must be saved." Sin, danger, peril, wrath eternal, all these should be associated each in its proper place. A woman once said that she "really thought when she joined the church she had laid the minister and deacons and brethren all under obligations to her, so solicitous did they seem that she should become a Christian." Horrible conception! And yet is there not danger of this from our giving these partial views of truth? We should be careful to present the whole truth in this particular matter, that men shall understand what they do. We may not catch so many, but the nets will not so frequently break. Quality is better than quantity, and although the stream of religious life may be narrower, it will run deeper. So in all the stages of Christian development, the minister should be on his guard in reference to sectional and partial truth. If saints are to be perfected, it is to be by our presentation of the full-orbed truth. The best results will be produced when we present wrath, law, holiness, mercy, love, in their relations as contained in the Bible. Around the central sun of this Christ doctrine all other truths revolve. We are to be edifying ministers, to build men up on the foundation of Christ, and if we would be good and successful, this Christ doctrine must be the central theme of thought. This does not shut out much of Scripture, as some suppose, nor narrow down the field of thought and effort. The books of the New Testament, such as the Epistle to the Hebrews, for example, are all full of Christ doctrine, and yet who can understand them without understanding the Old Testament. So with the Psalms and Prophets, there is much that is Messianic.

The lecturer then considered some of the best methods of treating Bible truth, and dwelt particularly upon expository preaching as a means of showing the relations of truth in a clear and forcible manner. This was practiced more largely in the first and second centuries than at the present time. He did not mean by expository preaching a rambling paraphrase on God's word; not such devout meditations as are exemplified in Thomas Scott's valuable Commentaries; not that spiritualizing which is largely dependent on fancy, and which tends to leave the impression that the Bible is elastic, nor taking up a portion of Scripture and giving a general godly talk about it, not aiming at anything or anybody in particular. Nor is it, finally, where a man doesn't take pains to settle the exact meaning of the text, but takes the various interpretations of commentators and says "if such a view is true, then it gives this lesson, and if another view is correct it gives another." This is lazy and is mischievous. The hypothetical element in the basis cannot help running over into the conclusions. But real expository preaching is to take a portion of God's word having a certain unity in itself, giving it thought, study, and prayer. The meaning is to be got into the mind by the help of grammar, dictionary, collating, and all available means. When the mind is filled, the head clear on the truth, the heart warmed, then go and tell the truth of that passage with fervor, directness, and force, as well as you can. This is true expository preaching. There are many advantages to this method. J. W. Alexander said substantially, "When the fire of devotion is burning low on the altar in the heart, it is usually more roused by being brought into contact with the Divine word than by any style of preaching whatever." Large portions of God's word thus brought to the judgments and consciences of men cannot fail to rouse them. In the next place, it will help to make the production of sermons easier. The present plan is to make the sermon in the essay form, elaborate and finished. It was his suspicion that the mischievous element of essay sermons was to some extent responsible for short pastorates, frequent changes, &c. But where expository preaching was practiced, it filled the mind with Bible truth, and the regular sermons, which demanded such energy and effort, would be more readily produced. There is a temptation with many to turn aside constantly to repel assaults that are made upon the church; but much time and energy are lost in this way. But a very limited few in ordinary congregations understand with clearness Tyndall, Spencer, or Huxley, and, in order to combat them, the Pastor must first make a clear and candid statement of their positions, so that the people shall know when he has overturned them, and even then it is probable that a great many will not know it. But there is a more excellent way. Men want the restfulness of the Gospel on the Sabbath. Let Pastors confine their attention to the grand truths which have roused human nature from the beginning, telling men their relations to God, and what He would have them do.

SERIOUS ACCIDENTS IN PATERSON.

A boy named Rainey, while coasting on the hill, near the Orphan Asylum, in Paterson, N. J., was run into by a sled while he lay on the ground. The runners of the colliding sleigh struck his left side, below the ribs, inflicting an injury, from the effects of which his recovery is doubtful.

Thomas Ellis, sixty years of age, was driving a wagon loaded with sulphuric acid, down a hill, near Paterson, on Saturday morning, when his wagon slid on the ice over an embankment five feet high. The wagon was wrecked, and he sustained injuries of a very serious if not fatal nature.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange on Saturday, Feb. 13, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, William J. Martin, Esq., Referee, William Kennelly sold the three-story brick front frame house, with lot 25x100, No. 107 Mott street, west side, between Canal and Hester streets, for $7,050, to W. R. Foster. The legal sale by Samuel A. Steele of a house and lot on West Fifty-fourth street was adjourned to March 6.

Business during the past week has been excessively dull, the sales few in number, and such as have taken place of an uninteresting character. The total value of City real estate sold amounts to only $84,725, as against $182,631, the figures for the week ending with Saturday, Feb. 6.

In the sales announced for the present week, as scheduled below, those which are to occur on Thursday are deserving special attention. The entire list is also worthy attention as the most important thus far of the season.

Messrs. Duggin & Crossman, architects and builders, have recently purchased one lot, 38 by 100, on Fifth avenue, east side, between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth streets, for $70,000, and one lot, 25 by 73, on East Forty-eighth street, north side, 100 feet east of Fifth avenue, for $26,600. Both lots will be immediately improved by the erection of first-class brown-stone-front houses thereon:

THIS WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

The sales proposed for the present week, all but one, (duly noted,) taking place at the Exchange, are as follows:

To-day, (Monday,) Feb. 15.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Stephen J. Bidlack, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 21.8 by 100, on West Forty-ninth street, south side, 228.4 feet west of Sixth avenue. Also, a public auction sale of four houses and seventeen lots, located at Rutherfurd Park, N. J.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 25 by 103.3, on East Fourteenth street, north side, 266 feet east of Avenue A.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Richard M. Henry, Esq., Referee, of about four and a half acres of land, located on Avenue A, West Farms, Twenty-third Ward.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, N. Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, of a lease of four lots, together, in size 100 by 100, with improvements, on Greenwich street, south-west corner of North Moore street.

Tuesday, Feb. 16.

By Peter F. Meyer, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of one four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 20 by 98.9, on West Twenty-seventh street, north side, 160 feet west of Sixth avenue.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Charles P. Buckley, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot, on East Seventy-seventh street, south side, 104.4 feet east of First avenue.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Maurice Leyne, Esq., Referee, of the four-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot 16.8 by 58, No. 59 Prospect place, east side, 67.1 feet south of Forty-third street. Also similar sale, Ambrose Monell, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 20.2 by 50, on First avenue, west side, 90.4 feet north of Forty-second street.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 100, on Third avenue, east side, 50.9 feet north of Ninety-sixth street, and three lots, each 25 by 100.9, on East Ninety-sixth street, north side, 100 feet east of Third avenue.

Wednesday, Feb. 17.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Charles P. Latting, Esq., Referee, of two houses, with lots each 25 by 100, on Third avenue, east side, between One Hundred and Twelfth and One Hundred and Thirteenth streets. Also similar sale, T. A. Wilson, Esq., Referee, of eight lots, each 25 by 99.11, on East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth street, north side, 165 feet west of Fourth avenue.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, G. I. Whitehead, Esq., Referee, of the store, with lot 23.7 by 100, No. 128 Pearl street, south side, about 60 feet north of Fletcher street.

By Samuel A. Steele, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 15.6 by 100, No. 144 East Eighty-sixth street, south side, between Third and Fourth avenues.

By N. B. Herts & Sons, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, B. E. Cafferty, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 21.11 by 100, on Lexington avenue, north-east corner of Thirtieth street.

Thursday, Feb. 18.

By A. H. Muller & Son, public auction sale of the valuable plot of land, with brick buildings thereon, located on the north-west corner of Broad and Bridge streets, known as Nos. 96 and 98 Broad street and Nos. 33 and 35 Bridge street. The property lies between the Produce and Stock Exchanges, and is well situated for business purposes, having a frontage on Broad street of 43.8 feet and on Bridge street of 104.11 feet. Also, Executors' sale, to close estate of Guy Richards, deceased, of the three-story and basement granite-front house, with lot 28 by 139.4, No. 98 Bleecker street, south side, 72 feet west of Mercer street, and the brick stable, with lot 20 by 72, No. 96 Mercer steet, west side, 119.4 feet south of Bleecker street, the lots together forming an L. Also partition sale of the four-story brown-stone front house, with lease of lot 20 by 80, No. 746 Sixth avenue, east side, between Forty-second and Forty-third streets. The lease has sixteen years to run, with renewals, and the present ground-rent is $650 per annum. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of the granite building, with plot of land 98.4 by 184 by 120 by 19.9 by 64 by 79, on Sixth avenue, south-east corner of Twenty-third street, known as Booth's Theatre.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., assignee's sale by order of the United States District Court, under the direction of John S. Beecher, Esq., Receiver, of the desirable four-story and basement brown-stone-front house and plot of ground No. 45 Park avenue, adjoining the south-east corner of Thirty-seventh street. The dwelling is 45 by 65, with three-story extension 30 by 40, and contains a large picture gallery, conservatory, grapery, &c., in rear. The plot is 74 by 105, with lot 25 by 20 on Thirty-seventh street with brick stable thereon. The sale is announced as peremptory, and an excellent opportunity for an investment is here presented.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, N. B. Hoxie, Esq., Referee, of one house with lot 20 by 98.9, on West Thirty-third street, north side, 160 feet east of Eighth avenue. Also, similar sale, W. S. Keiley, Esq., Referee, of one house with lot 25 by 100.5, on East Forty-seventh street, north side, 300 feet east of Second avenue; also, a plot of land 52.5 by 17.2 by 20 by 34.6 by 72.5 by 51.8, with buildings, on Baxter street, west side, 46.4 feet south of Hester street.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. P. O'Neill, Esq., Referee, of one house with lot 15 by 98.9, on West Twenty-fourth street, south side, 199 feet east of Sixth avenue. Also, similar sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of one house with lot 26.10 by 74.1, on West Thirty-fourth street, north side, 41.8 feet east of Tenth avenue. Also, similar sale of the building with lot, No. 39 Broad street.

By Joseph McGuire, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, N. Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, of a building with plot of land 75 by 98.9, on East Twenty-third street, north side, 81.6 feet east of First Avenue.

Friday, Feb. 19.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. O. Dykman, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, 100 by 100, situate on Scuyler street, north side, 425 feet west of Courtlandt avenue, Melrose, South, Twenty-third Ward.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of one house with lot 25 by 98.9, on East Thirty-ninth street, south side, 350 feet east of Second avenue.

Saturday, Feb. 20.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., at the Town Hall, Jamaica, Long Island, at 12 M., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. H. Stuphin, Esq., Referee, of a tract of land containing nine acres, situate on the north side of the Brooklyn and Jamaica Turnpike road, and a tract of eight acres, located in the town of Flushing, belonging to the estate of John Keteltas.

EXCHANGE SALES, SATURDAY, FEB. 13.

NEW-YORK.

By William Kennelly.

1 3-story brick-front frame h. and l. No. 107 Mott st., w. s., between Canal and Hester sts., lot 25x100 .... $7,050

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, Feb. 12.

Albany Post road, plot on s. e. corner of Post Farm, now owned by Mrs. Samler: runs w. 420 ft. to A. M. Burns': thence s. 130 ft. to centre of Riverdale Lane; thence e. 32 ft. to Mr. James'; thence n. 90 ft.; thence e. along James' 395 ft. to Albany Post road: thence n. e. 40 ft.; Yonkers, foreclosure; John P. O'Neill to Martha M. Shrady, widow $4,400

Cherry st., s. s., No. 15, 25x65.6; F. Fitzgerald to the New-York Bridge Company 14,500

Dover st., n. s., No. 7, 22x49.4; W. Hughes to the New-York Bridge Company 10,100

47th st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of 10th av., 25x75, Rosalie, wife of J. Perl, to I. Falk 20,500

54th st., n. s., 94 ft. e. of 1st av., 100x100.5; 55th st., s. s., 94 ft. e. of 1st av., 100x101.5; Henry Elias to John F. Betz, ½ part 27,500

65th st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 4th av., 20x100.5, foreclosure; W. S. Kelley to G. Mayer 21,500

69th st., n. s., 45 ft. e. of 4th av., 20x100.5; Samuel Jones, Referee, to Ann R. Powell 20,900

74th st., s. s., 67 ft. w. of 2d av., 33x76, foreclosure; J. Meeks to Isidor Falk 3,100

80th st., s. s., 227.5 ft. w. of 2d av., 19.8x102; Catharine, wife of William Gallagher, to Ellen Hughes 4,220

85th st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 11th av., 100x102.2; G. Tillotson, Referee, to J. H. Power 16,000

104th st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 2d av., 50x100.10; W. Lalor to Mary H., wife of Samuel A. McGregor 48,000

104th st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of 2d av., 100x100.10; William Laler to A. H. Drury 96,000

134th st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Willis av., 25x100, North New-York; Oscar Norman to Mary A., wife of Joseph Horidge 7,000

Madison av., No. 251, e. s., 20x85; Charles W. Whiley, Jr., and Jane Whiley, Executors of C. W. Whiley, to Fanny Coit Sinclair 39,000

Webster av., s. e. corner Taylor av., 100x100, West Farms; Charles Spilker to Lena, wife of Caspar Fox 900

Same property; Jackson O. Dykeman to C. Spilker, foreclosure 450

2d av., n. e. corner 30th st., 20x60; Charles H. Miller, Henry E. Crampton, Frederic G. Smedley, Executors of Jacob Miller, to Jane M. Miller 25,000

2d av., w. s., 74.3 ft. s. of 24th st., 24.8x97.7; E. Hopp to G. Hoerber 30,000

2d av., e. s., (No. 1,608,) 17.4x100; Michael Smith to John Elder, Jr. 5,000

Same property; J. Elder, Jr., to Mary, wife of M. Smith 5,000

3d av., w. s., 75 ft. n. of 93d st., 25x100; L. C. Freeman to T. Crane 7,000

LEASES RECORDED.

Barclay st., n. s., 79.11 ft. w. of Washington st., 22.10x100; 21 years per year; William E. Rhinelander, Executor, to Howell Hoppock 1,350

Barclay st., n. s., 57.1 ft. w. of Washington st.: 23.10x100.21. William C. Rhinelander, Executor, to Howell Hoppock; 21 years, per year 1,350

Ferry st., No. 7, 5 years, per year 2,000

37th st., Nos. 102 and 104; 3¼ years, per year 7,800

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.—ELEGANT WIDE HOUSE AND grounds for sale on the crown of Murray Hill, one of the widest and most costly houses in the City; lot 50 feet wide; furniture, paintings, &c., elegant and expensive; will be sold as it stands, viz.: House, grounds, furniture, works of art, &c., for $50,000 less than cost, family about leaving the City. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE IN TWENTY-THIRD WARD—A cottage containing nine rooms, with modern improvements, situate on high ground; neighborhood first-class; convenient to horse or steam cars; on reasonable terms. For particulars, inquire of JAMES L. PARSHALL, on Washington av., corner 167th st., Morrisania.

PRICE $1,000.—A PRETTY COTTAGE CONtaining five rooms, and the lot it stands on, all for $1,000; part cash and the balance in monthly payments. Apply at Real Estate Head-quarters, corner 3d av. and 26th st., between 9 and 11 A. M.

FOR SALE, WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, the valuable house and furniture No. 141 West 14th st.; lot 25x210, extending through to 15th st.; house, 25x60; well built, brown stone, four stories; the whole will be sold at a bargain. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

D. M. SEAMAN.
OWNERS wishing to SELL or RENT HOUSES and STORES solicited to furnish particulars. OFFICE No. 14 PINE St.

JOHN S. PIERCE, NO. 106 BROADWAY, has money to loan without bonus on approved City and near-by country real estate; also, to purchase mortgages at lowest rates.

A FIRST-CLASS CORNER LIQUOR STORE for sale; in a good location down town. Apply to THOS. GAFFNEY, Auctioneer, No. 18 North William st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ONLY $1,000 DOWN, AND LONG TIME for balance, for a perfect gem of a suburban dwelling, at Flushing, (the prettiest little city in America), with excellent schools, churches, and good society. Apply at HITCHCOCK'S Real Estate Head-quarters, corner 3d av. and 26th st., between 9 and 11 A. M.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

AT NEW-HAMBURG.—FOR SALE OR TO let, fully furnished, a country seat consisting of about sixty acres of land, garden, fruit, &c.; a large dwelling, tenant-house, stable, &c.; three-quarters of a mile from depot. EDMUND COFFIN, No 77 Cedar st.

A BARGAIN.—32-ACRE WESTCHESTER FARM, large house, barn, orchard, and fine stream of water, five miles north of City line. Price $13,000; a bargain; a prime investment.
G. W. DITCHETT, No. 2 New Chambers st.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.—MOST DESIRABLE property to sell or rent. Apply to RANDOLPH BROS., No. 111 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 18, 1875, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,
SALE BY ORDER OF THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.
The splendid HOUSE and GROUNDS, No. 45 Park av., fronting 74 feet on the avenue and 105 feet in depth, with stable on 37th st., 25x24 feet; the house is 45 feet front by 65 feet in depth; four stories, brown stone front, with picture gallery, (36x46 feet,) conservatory, &c.; the whole constituting one of the finest residences in this City. For permits to view the premises, apply to the auctioneer, No. 3 Pine st., and for further particulars, apply to JOHN S. BEACHER, Assignee of A. B. Clark, No. 98 Front st., or to C. W. Bangs, Solicitor for Assignee, No. 137 Broadway.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 37 Pine st., will sell on MONDAY, Feb. 15, the following property, situated at Rutherfurd Park, N. J.: Four well-built Cottages and several plots of Land; the property will be positively sold to the highest bidder for cash. Further particulars of auctioneers.

AT AUCTION.—BROAD AND BRIDGE STS. CORNER property, Feb. 18, at Exchange Sales-room by A. H. MULLER & SON. Frontage, 148.7 feet; about 5,800 square feet. Maps ready.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET, UNFURNISHED—NEAR 6TH AV. AND 14th st., a large house, now undergoing repairs, suitable for the renting of furnished rooms or for lodgers; an eligible location for a party understanding the business. J. DENHAM & CO., No. 266 West 23d st.

TWENTY-ONE MOST DESIRABLE PRIvate residences, belonging to the North American Life Insurance Company, rent per annum from $500 to $6,000, to lease for a term of years.
K. F. PAGE, No. 33 Park row, Manager.

A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE FOR A PHYsician, 19th st., near Broadway.—Four-story brownstone, French basement; good order; rent for one or more years; reduced rental. OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway and 17th st.

A GEM.—LOCATION AND HOUSE FIRST-CLASS, handsomely furnished, beautifully frescoed, and in perfect order; fifteen rooms; immediate possession; reduced rent to cash parties. Call at No. 125 West 42d st.

CANAL ST. PROPERTY TO LEASE.—NO. 323, near Broadway; No. 387, near People's Bank, five years' lease at $3,000 per year; whole building. Inquire of MILLER & CO., No. 3 Union square.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES to rent by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., as special agents. Lists, with full particulars, can be had at either office. No. 3 Pine st., or No. 35 East 17th st.

TO LEASE—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house, No. 243 West 42d st., from May 1. Inquire of owner, M. CHAMBERLAIN, No. 111 West 42d st.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; five stories and cellar, 56x90. Inquire on premises.

TO RENT AT LENOX, MASS.—A DESIRABLE house for the season or a term of years. Apply to Mrs. WM. THOMSON, No. 298 Madison av., City.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET

IN THE

DREXEL BUILDING, BROAD AND WALL STS.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

DOUBLE AND SINGLE LOFTS TO LET ON Vesey, Barclay, and Leonard sts., Broadway block. Inquire of J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., room No. 6.

TO LET, IN THE BIBLE HOUSE—STORE ON Astor place, and offices on second and third stories, and basement for storage purposes. Apply at office of Treasurer American Bible Society, No. 6 Bible House.

TO LET—THREE LOFTS CORNER OF FULTON and William sts., formerly occupied by A. B. Sands & Co. Suitable for business requiring strong light. Apply to A. B. SANDS & CO., No. 130 William st.

TO LET—STORES AND LOFTS IN CANAL ST., OPposite Earle's Hotel, running through to Walker st. Apply to GUSTAVUS BAYLIES, No. 292 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A MODERATE-SIZED HOUSE WITHIN the limits of 8th and 40th sts., Lexington and 7th avs.; neighborhood must be very good, and price not above $25,000. Address, giving location, PURCHASER, Post Office box No. 2,818.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, A flat or five or six rooms in private house with modern improvements in good neighborhood below 23d st., west side; rent, $25 or $30 per month. Address L., Box No. 120 Passaic, N. J.

WANTED—A FURNISHED MODERN HOUSE, WITH stable, between 152d st. and Yonkers, for the Summer months, or the year, in a very desirable location. Address, giving full particulars, F. W. L., Box No. 3,554, Post Office.

PROPOSALS.

THIRD DISTRICT COURT-HOUSE.
Sealed proposals will be received by the Commissioners for the erection of a New Court-house in the Third Judicial District, until 12 o'clock noon, Feb. 17, 1875, for carpenters' work, slaters' and tinners' work, and plumbers' work. For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

HAY, STRAW, OATS, AND FEED.
Sealed proposals will be received by the Fire Department until 12 o'clock noon, Feb. 19, 1875, for furnishing Hay, Straw, Oats, and Feed.
For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

AERIAL FIRE LADDERS.
Sealed proposals will be received by the Fire Department until 12 o'clock noon, Feb. 19, 1875, for building four Aerial Fire Ladders.
For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

PROPOSALS FOR SUGAR.—DEPARTMENT of Public Charities and Correction until Feb. 16, 1875. See *City Record*.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO, BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS,
No. 5 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK.

U. S. Government Bonds of all issues and denominations bought and sold direct at current market rates, in large or small amounts to suit all classes of investors and institutions, and for immediate delivery; and all business connected with investments in Government Bonds, transfers of Registered Certificates, exchange of Coupon Bonds for Registered, collection of interest, &c., attended to on favorable terms.

All other marketable Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission; Gold Coupons and American and foreign Coin bought and sold; approved deposit accounts received.

FISK & HATCH.

$50, $100, $200, $500

INVESTED IN STOCK PRIVILEGES often leads to many thousands of dollars profit. Comprehensive explanatory circular, containing detailed statements and price lists, mailed free on application to ALEXANDER FROTHINGHAM & CO., Baenkrs and Brokers, No. 12 Wall st.

AGENCY OF
Merchants' Bank of Canada,
NO. 62 WALL ST.
Capital .... $9,000,000 Gold
Paid up .... 7,907,706 Gold
BILLS OF EXCHANGE BOUGHT AND SOLD, COMMERCIAL CREDITS GRANTED, DRAFTS ON CANADA ISSUED, BILLS COLLECTED, AND OTHER BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED.
WALTER WATSON, WM. J. INGRAM, Agents.
LONDON AGENCY, NO. 32 LOMBARD ST.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 10, 1875.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, WEDNESDAY, March 3, 1875.
The transfer books will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, 20th inst., and reopened on March 4.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, Feb. 10, 1875.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—NOTICE IS hereby given to the stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company that a Cash Dividend of FIVE per Cent. has this day been declared upon the Preferred and Common stock of this company, payable at the banking-house of the company's agents, Messrs. M. K. JESUP, PATON & CO., No. 52 William st., New-York, on the 3d day of March next, to holders, who are registered as such at the close of business hours on the 20th day of February, inst., at which time the transfer-books will be closed, and reopened for transfers on the 4th day of March next.
WM. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

LEHIGH AND WILKESBARRE COAL COMPANY.
NO. 80 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, FEB. 10, 1875.
NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKholders and election of a President and Directors of this company for the ensuing year, will be held at their office in the city of PHILADELPHIA, on THURSDAY, 25th inst., at 1 o'clock. The transfer-books will be closed from the 17th to 27th inst., both days inclusive.
WILLIAM H. TILLINGHAST, Secretary.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 11, 1875.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Pennsylvania Railroad Company will pay upon presentation, before March 6, 1875, their scrip issued for the Dividend Dec. 6, 1873, at par, and accrued interest thereon to date of presentation.
On the 6th of March, 1875, this scrip will cease to bear interest, and the company will pay all that may then be outstanding. BAYARD BUTLER, Treasurer.

DEFAULTED RAILROAD BONDS A SPEcialty, and bought by the old-established house of ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., Stock Brokers and Auctioneers, No. 43 Pine st., New-York.
N. B.—Choice 7, 8, and 10 per cent. Municipal Bonds and other A1 Investment Securities, paying 10 to 15 per cent., interest promptly paid, for sale below par.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 59 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 13, 1875.
THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY will be closed from 2 P. M., Feb. 15, until the morning of March 2. J. C. BABCOCK, Treasurer.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS WANTED—Continental, Niagara, Standard, Jefferson, Long Island, Germania, New-York, Pacific, Eagle, German American, National, and others, by
E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO 18 WALL ST.,
Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

N. Y. MUTUAL GAS, GREAT WEST'N INS., NATIONAL TRUST, FRANKLIN TELEGRAPH, AND N. Y. GUARANTY & INDEMNITY STOCKS
Bought and sold by W. C. NOYES, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.
STOCKS, REAL ESTATE, &c., SOLD BY AUCtion. Special and liberal terms made with executors. Office No. 14 Pine st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

FOR SALE—15,000 EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS OF the City of Dallas, Texas.
F. W. TILLEY, JR. & CO., No. 64 Broadway.

ATLANTIC, COMMERCIAL, UNION, NEW-York, and Orient Marine Insurance Scrips wanted by WILLIAM C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

DIVIDENDS.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1875.
THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable at the NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, IN NEW-YORK, on and after MONDAY, Feb. 1, next.
The transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M., on SATURDAY, 16th inst., and remain closed until the morning of WEDNESDAY, Feb. 3. By order of the Board.
JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer.

FIFTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.
BULL'S HEAD BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 12, 1875.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on the 1st day of March next. The transfer-books will remain closed until that date. GEORGE F. VAIL, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MASONIC SAVINGS AND LOAN BANK, NO. 6 POST ST., MASONIC TEMPLE, SAN FRANCISCO.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this bank, held Jan. 18, 1875, a dividend was declared at the rate of nine and one-half (9½) per cent. per annum on Term Deposits, and seven and one-half (7½) per cent. per annum on Ordinary Deposits, for the Semi-annual Term ending Jan. 21, 1875, payable on and after Jan. 28, 1875, free of all taxes.
Certificates of deposit issued payable at the First National Bank, New-York; also in Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, and St. Louis; London, Paris, Hamburg, and all the principal cities of Europe. Deposits received and paid in gold coin, and dividends paid in gold also. Moneys placed to our credit at the First National Bank, New-York, will be credited to the depositor here, and a pass-book sent by return mail.
H. T. GRAVES, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.
Assets, Over Eleven Million Dollars.
Surplus, One Million Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Books in English, French, and German.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAYNES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

REWARDS.

$100 REWARD.
The above reward will be paid on the return to the undersigned of FOUR CONSOLIDATED BONDS of the State of South Carolina, Nos. 1,210, 1,211, 1,212, for $1,000 each, and No. 285, for $500. These bonds have been stopped and are of no value to anybody but the owner. J. B. MANNING, No. 78 Broadway.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF marble and marbleized mantels, all kinds of floor tiling, monuments, head-stones, slabs for plumbers and cabinet-makers, now offered at S. KLABER & CO.'S Steam Marble Works, 217 to 223 West 51st st., near Broadway.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.
For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.
For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 7, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.
For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.
For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.
For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20 and 7 P. M.
For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.
For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7 P. M.
For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.
For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.
For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10 and 7 P. M.
For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.
For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.
For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.
For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.
Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 11:20 A. M. and 10:35 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 7:35, 7:40, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40 and 10:27 P. M.
Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.
Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing Jan. 18, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:
5:15 A. M.—News Train for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.
6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.
7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.
10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.
4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.
5:15 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.
5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6 and 6:45 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.
7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.
9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12 P. M.—For Plainfield.
For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:15, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:15, 6:45, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.
Winter Arrangement of through trains December 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)
9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.
10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.
7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit and Chicago without change.
7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train. Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels depots.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 15, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.
After Nov. 30, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.,) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:00 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M., (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.) Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President New-York.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWport, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.
THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF DUTCHESS.—CHARLES M. WOLCOTT against THE GLENHAM COMPANY, Dutchess and Columbia Railroad Company, Margaret St. John, wife of Edward St. John; Edward St. John, Angeline Cable, Hugh Miller and Margaret, his wife; Stephen Rumpf and Emeline, his wife; Jonas Northrup and Ann, his wife; John W. Northrup and Mary W., his wife; John Cros, by Brown, Trustee; Joseph W. Bullock, Benjamin Bullock, George Bullock, James M. Bullock, Francis W. Hutchins, Vincent Woodhull, James Haight and Margaret, his wife; Hannah Townsend, wife of George T. Townsend; George T. Townsend, James Paige, James Frost, Henry Frost, William Weeks, Oliver Fiske, United States Marshal for the Southern District of New-York; Charles E. Bartow, Boston and Montreal Railroad Company, Floyd Baily, Trustee in Bankruptcy of the Glenham Company; Piatt Carpenter, Receiver of the goods, chattels, &c., of the Glenham Company; George Innis, Aaron Innis, National Bank of Newburg, First National Bank of Fishkill Landing, National Bank of Fishkill, Edwin T. Skidmore, William F. Cameron, John L. Sloat, Edward Haigh, William Mellor, George Harley, Robert Butler, William Scandlin, James Brown, Amos Jones, Edward Dart—Summons for Relief.—To the Defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the Clerk's office of Dutchess County June 20, 1874, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 43 Third street, Newburg, N. Y., within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated June 23, 1874. CASSEDY & BROWN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
f8-law6wM

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.—NOTICE IS hereby given that WARNE S. CREVELING and JAMES H. HIXSON, partners, trading under the name and firm of WARNE S. CREVELING & HIXSON, of the City of Paterson, in the County of Passaic and State of New-Jersey, have this day made an assignment to the subscriber of their estate, for the equal benefit of their creditors, and that the said creditors must exhibit their respective claims, under oath or affirmation, within the term of three months. Z. E. TOWNSEND.
Dated PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 26, 1875. f1-law3wM*

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.—NOTICE IS hereby given that WARNE S. CREVELING, of the City of Paterson, in the County of Passaic and State of New-Jersey, hath this day made an assignment to the subscriber of his estate, for the equal benefit of his creditors, and that the said creditors must exhibit their respective claims, under oath or affirmation, within the term of three months. Z. E. TOWNSEND.
Dated PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 26, 1875. f1-law3wM*

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.—NOTICE IS hereby given that JAMES H. HIXSON, of the City of Paterson, in the County of Passaic and State of New-Jersey, hath this day made an assignment of his estate to the subscriber for the equal benefit of his creditors, and that the creditors must exhibit their respective claims, under oath or affirmation, within the term of three months. Z. E. TOWNSEND.
Dated PATERSON, N. J., Jan. 26, 1875. f1-law3wM*

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A MEMBER OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE, who can command $40,000 to $50,000 capital, and desires to do mostly an investment business, would connect himself with a substantial, first-class firm, or commence business with a partner of not less capital than himself, controlling investment or other perfectly safe accounts. Address, giving particulars, with real name, (which shall be strictly confidential,) F. S., Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

A FIRST-CLASS SAMPLE-ROOM FOR sale, on one of the leading avenues.—Reason for selling, other business. Address, for three days, Z., Box No. 281, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A BOOK AND stationery store in Brooklyn or New-York City. Address S., Box No. 69 Post Office, Brooklyn, N.-Y.